HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi tions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those dreadful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the lunatic asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life it is equally efficacious.

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, fire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 89. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866. QUADRUPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

OUR NEW LEGISLATURE.

RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Vote for Governor in 1866, Compared with Home Vote in 1864, by Majorities.

	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.	1866. Geary.	1866. Clymer.
Adams	....	524	....	*216
Allegheny	7839	....	7900	....
Armstrong	126	....	*980	....
Beaver	793	....	900	....
Bedford	....	681	....	*224
Berks	....	6732	....	*6166
Blair	331	....	800	....
Bradford	6881	....	4000	....
Bucks	....	1039	....	*594
Butler	241	....	400	....
Cambria	....	1030	....	700
Cameron	81	....	70	....
Carbon	....	568	....	*433
Centre	....	846	....	450
Chester	2248	....	*2219	....
Clarion	....	1049	....	1000
Clearfield	....	1891	....	1100
Clinton	....	554	....	610
Columbia	....	1446	....	*1618
Crawford	1476	....	*1745	....
Cumberland	....	770	....	587
Dauphin	1101	....	*1491	....
Delaware	1389	....	*1385	....
Elk	....	525	....	500
Erie	2768	....	3500	....
Fayette	....	902	....	*782
Franklin	....	46	*193	....
Fulton	....	264	....	300
Forest	18	....	....	....
Greene	....	1530	....	1600
Huntingdon	600	....	950	....
Indiana	1805	....	2300	....
Jefferson	....	143	....	50
Juniata	....	368	....	500
Lancaster	5478	....	6100	....
Lawrence	1828	....	2140	....
Lebanon	892	....	*1498	....
Lehigh	....	2099	....	*1572
Luzerne	....	2895	....	3400
Lycoming	....	928	....	*577
McKean	91	....	167	....
Mercer	450	....	600	....
Mifflin	....	89	....	70
Monroe	....	2027	....	1900
Montgomery	....	1268	....	*1056
Montour	....	460	....	*392
Northampton	....	3814	....	*3011
Northumberland	....	800	....	*448
Perry	....	130	....	87
Philadelphia	9505	....	*5388	....
Pike	....	914	....	900
Potter	527	....	700	....
Schuylkill	....	2079	....	1800
Somerset	847	....	*1803	....
Snyder	191	....	*486	....
Sullivan	....	317	....	300
Susquehanna	951	....	*1477	....
Tioga	2011	....	3270	....
Union	435	....	707	....
Venango	333	....	*919	....
Warren	881	....	*1115	....
Washington	107	....	500	....
Wayne	....	869	....	400
Westmore and	....	1599	....	1450
Wyoming	....	143	....	100
York	....	3223	....	*2884
Total	49313	43601	54563	37438
	43601		37438	

Lincoln's maj.. 5712 Geary's maj..17225

* Those marked * are official majorities.

The State Legislature.

SENATE.

The following gentlemen will compose the next Senate of Pennsylvania. Those marked with a star (*) were elected on Tuesday last, viz.:—

District.	
1. Wm. McCandless, D.*	17. E. Billingtelt, R.,*
2. Jacob E. Ridgway, R.	Gen. J. W. Fisher, R.
3 C. M. Donovan, D.	18 A. Hiestand Glatz, D.
4. Geo. Connell, R.	19. David McConaughy, R.
5. W. Worthington, R.,*	20. Alex. Stutzman, R.
Horace Rover, R.	21 L. W. Hall, R.,
6. O. P. James, D.	Kirk Haines, R.
7. Geo. P. Schall, D.	22 Harry White, R.
8 J Depuey Davis, D.*	23. W. A. Wallace, D.
9. Wm. M. Randall, D.	24. Thos B. Seawright, D.
10. Charleton Barrett, D.*	25. J. L. Graham, R.,
11. Geo. Landon, R.	T. J. Bigham, R.
12. L. D. Shoemaker, R.	26. Col. A. W. Taylor, R.*
13. Warren Cowles, R.	27. J. Audley Brown, R.
14. J. Wallis, D.	28. James C. Brown, R.*
15. Geo. D. Jackson, D.*	29. Morrow B. Lowry, R.
16. Geo. D. Coleman, R.	

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Philadelphia—George W. Ghegan, R.;* William S Gregory, D.; Samuel Josephs, D.;* William W. Watt, R.;* William B. Rood, D.; James Freeborn, R.;* James Aubers, R.;* James N. Kerns, R.;* George A. Quigley, D.;* Elisha W. Davis, R.;* William J. Donohugh, R.; Alexander Adaire, R.;* Michael Maslin, D.; W. M. Worrall, R.; George De Haven, Jr., R.;* David Wallace, R.;* Edward G. Lee, R.;* James N. Marks, R.*

Adams—Nicholas Heltzel, D.

Allegheny—Samuel Chadwick, R.; George Wilson, R.; William Peters, R.; George S. McKee, R.;* Colonel John F. Glass, R.;* R. A. Colville, R.*

Armstrong—Frank Mechling, R.*

Berks—R. L. Jones, D.; H. B. Rhoads, D.;* Frederick Herner, D.*

Bucks—J. W. Headman, R.;* C. Calvin, R.*

Bradford and Sullivan—George W. Kinney, R.;* James H. Webb, R.

Blair—Samuel McCamant, R.

Cambria—John B. Linton, D.

Carbon and Monroe—Allen Craig, D.*

Centre—Frederick Kurtz, D.*

Clarion and Jefferson—William P. Jenks, D.*

Clearfield, Elk and Forrest—John D. Hunt, D.

Clinton, Cameron, and McKean—G. O. Deise, D.

Chester—William B. Waddell, R.;* S. A. Pennypacker, R.;* M. L. Sharpless, R.*

Crawford—J. T. Chase, R.; J. Boyd Espy, R.

Columbia and Montour—Thomas Chalfant, D.

Cumberland—Philip Long, D.*

Dauphin—H. W. Hoffman, R.;* Dr. J. W. Seiler, R.*

Delaware—John H. Barton, R.

Erie—Colonel D. B. McCreary, R.;* Colonel O. S. Woodward, R.*

Fayette—C. E. Boyle, D.

Greene—John Phelan, D.

Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata—Harry S. Wharton, R.; J. M. Brown, R.*

Indiana and Westmoreland—Colonel T. F. Gallagher, R.; Captain William C. Gordon, R.; A. W. Kimmell, R.

Lancaster—Andrew Armstrong, R.; J. W. Lehman, R.; D. G. Stacey, R.; Capt. E. D. Roth, R.

Lebanon—Capt. Jacob B. Mely, R.*

Lehigh—Nelson Weiser, D.;* James F. Kline, D.*

Lycoming, Union and Snyder—James Marshall, R.; Samuel C. Wingard, R.;* I. H. Wright, R.

Luzerne—Wm. Brennan, D.; David Koon, D.;* John McHenry, D.

Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—Josiah McPherrin, R.;* James A. Leech, R.; W. C. Harrison, R.; Henry Pillow, R.*

Montgomery—Dr. J. Markley, D.;* Edwin Satterthwait, D.*

Northampton—Oliver H. Meyers, D.;* T. D. Barrington, D.*

Northumberland—George W. Tharp, D.*

Perry and Franklin—Major George F. Shuman, R.;* Colonel F. S. Stumbaugh, R.*

Schuylkill—Kennedy Robinson, D.;* Peter F. Collins, D.;* Philip Green, D.

Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton—John K. Richards, R.; John Weller, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—James T. Campbell, R.;* Jacob Kennedy, R.

Tioga and Potter—John S. Mann, R.;* W. T. Humphrey, R.*

Venango and Warren—W. L. Whann, R.;* Colonel H. Allen, R.*

Washington and Beaver—Colonel M. S. Quay, R.;* Colonel John Ewing, R.; J. R. Day, R.

Wayne and Pike—Lafayette Westbrook, D.

York—Levi Marsh, D.; Stephen G. Boyd, D.

Those marked with a (*) were members of the last House.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	21	12
House	63	37
	84	49

Union majority on joint ballot, 35!

This majority insures the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of one who has debased himself so low that all decent and honest men despise and shun him.

Six Counties—Official.

Harrisburg, October 13.—The official returns from six counties in Pennsylvania compare with the majorities of 1864 and 1865 as follows:—

Counties.	1864. Rep. maj.	1864. Dem. maj.	1865. Rep. maj.	1865. Dem. maj.	1866. Rep. maj.	1866. Dem. maj.
Cumberland	....	770	—	421	—	1506
Crawford	1476	—	1281	—	1745	—
Dauphin	1101	—	1624	—	1399	—
Montgomery	—	1268	—	1018	—	1150
Montour	—	460	—	372	—	394
Venango	233	—	326	—	919	—
Total	2810	2498	3231	1811	4054	2606

Rep. majority in the above six counties in 1864..... 312
Rep. majority in the above six counties in 1865 1420
Rep. majority in the above six counties in 1866.....1445

Second Congressional District.

Total vote, 1865	18596
" " 1866	22087
Increase	3491
Republican majority, 1865	4810
O'Neill's majority, 1866	3138
Decrease	1653
Clymer's vote, 1866	9260
Hulme's vote, 1866	9575
Hulme runs ahead of ticket	315

The above figures show that when good men are nominated party lines are broken, so far as refers to the lash frequently used to prevent honest citizens voting according to their conscience for the right men on the opposite ticket.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, October 13.—All but eight counties in Ohio are heard from. The Republican majority will hardly exceed 45,000. The majorities for Congressmen in the State are as follows:—

First District—Eggleston, Rep.	938
Second District—Hays, Rep.	2,556
Third District—Schenck, Rep.	1,258
Fourth District—Lawrence, Rep.	1,776
Fifth District—Mungen, Dem.	2,437
Sixth District—Clark, Rep.	1,616
Seventh District—Shellabarger, Rep.	2,091
Eighth District—Hamilton, Rep.	1,807
Ninth District—Buckland, Rep.	1,327
Tenth District—Ashley, Rep.	1,947
Eleventh District—Wilson, Rep.	2,825
Twelfth District—Van Trump, Dem.	3,338
Thirteenth District—Morgan, Dem.	207
Fourteenth District—Walker, Rep.	1,728
Fifteenth District—Plants, Rep.	2 000
Sixteenth District—Bingham, Rep.	1,681
Seventeenth District—Ickley, Rep.	485
Eighteenth District—Spalding, Rep.	6,935
Nineteenth District—Garfield, Rep.	10,641

The Republican gain in the State over Cox's vote is about 10 000.

The Union Majority in Indiana.

Indianapolis, October 13.—We are still without official returns from any other districts. The vote as given will probably not be much changed. The majority will fall between 13 000 and 15,000. It is remarkable that the Union loss is in counties where the party had large majorities; the gains were in counties where the Union party was in the minority. The victory of the Union party in Indiana is not to be estimated by general majority, but by the vote by counties, showing the gains in the Legislature.

The Elections and the South.

VIEWS OF THE CHARLESTON "NEWS" UPON THE RESULTS.

Charleston, S. C., October 12.—The Charleston *Daily News*, of this morning, concludes an editorial upon the recent elections in the North with the following words:—"Disagreeable as the prospect may be, we are forced to conclude that without any power in us to control the tide of events, we are drifting slowly back into the Union on the basis of the Constitutional amendment, and that we will only cease to occupy our present anomalous position when we are represented in Congress by men who can take the test oath, and when our State offices are filled by men who have never violated an express oath of allegiance to the United States."

The Southern Loyalists.

THEIR TOUR ENDED—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO AGITATE IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AS THE BASIS.

St. Louis, October 12.—The Southern loyalists prepared an address this morning to the people of the United States before leaving Springfield. They urge the people to insist, in behalf of the true loyalists, on still further conditions precedent to the admission of the Rebel States, than those enunciated in the Congressional amendment, because the present State Governments of the South are not legal bodies, and therefore cannot legally ratify the amendment.

They plead that the people insist that their representatives shall at the next session declare the present State organizations in the south illegal, and proceed to organize governments based upon the principle of impartial loyal suffrage. A committee of seven was appointed to keep the subject before the people until the final decision of the reconstruction question by Congress. This committee consists of Colonel Moss of Missouri, President; Governor Hamilton of Texas, Bingham of Alabama, Griffin of Alabama, Tucker of Virginia, Eaton of Tennessee, and Randolph of Louisiana. The Loyalist deputation is now dissolved. Everywhere they have met the most cordial audiences, and everywhere their pleas for impartial suffrage have been enthusiastically received, even in the supposed strongholds of conservatism in Indiana and Illinois.

General Frank Blair Mobbed in Missouri.

General Frank Blair attempted to address a meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on Saturday evening, but was driven from the stand with stones, and followed to the hotel with hooting. The windows on the side where General Blair was known to be were all broken.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The Union majorities in the several States, so far as ascertained are as follows:—Pennsylvania, 20,000; Ohio, 45 000; Indiana, 16,000; Iowa, 25,000. The Congressional delegations stand numerically as in the present House, and with the States that have already elected, are as follows:—

	Union.	Democrats
Oregon	1	..
Maine	5	..
Vermont	3	..
Pennsylvania	18	6
Ohio	16	3
Indiana	8	3
Iowa	6	..
Total	57	12

Vermont has one representative yet to be chosen, who is set down as Republican; and there is also a contest in the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, which we have enumerated as Democratic

United States Senators have been secured accordingly in Oregon, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Indiana—two of the five replacing "conservatives."

The next election, that of West Virginia, takes place on the 25th of October. A Governor, State Officers, and members of Congress are to be chosen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Burning of the Louisville Theatre.

Louisville, October 13, 12 30 A. M.—At half-past 11 o'clock last night, about five minutes after the audience had left, the Louisville Theatre took fire, and is now a mass of ruins.

The Jewish synagogue in the rear is on fire, with all probability of the flames being extinguished with short damage to the building. For a time the destruction of several contiguous buildings seemed imminent, but they are now out of danger.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm on the Chesapeake—More Disasters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, October 13.—The steamer *Planter*, of the Patuxent line, owned by Weems & Brother, went ashore yesterday off Sandy Point, and it is feared will be lost. The passengers were all saved. She is valued at $100 000, and is partly insured. The steamer *Adelaide*, of the Norfolk line, is also reported ashore in the Chesapeake, and fears are expressed that she will be lost. The storm on the Chesapeake and the coast yesterday was terrific, and it is apprehended that many serious disasters on the Bay and coast have occurred.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of Grubb *vs.* Knotwell, which has been before this Court for the past several days, is still on trial. The examination of witnesses has not yet been concluded.

In the civil Courts the usual Saturday business, the calling of motion lists, etc., is being to-day carried on.

MORE DISASTERS.

Further Results of the Late Terrible Gale—Loss of the Barque "Ambrosine"—All But Five of the Crew Lost—Two Unknown Vessels Foundered at the Same Time, Etc. Etc.

The British barque *Ambrosine*, of Plymouth, England, William Owen, master, which sailed from Cardiff, England, April 27, for Vera Cruz, encountered in a gale off the Florida coast on the 2d of October. The captain, second mate, and three of the hands were saved after passing thirty-six hours on a raft.

The *Ambrosine* on leaving Vera Cruz proceeded to Pensacola, Florida, and took in a cargo of pitch pine. She left Pensacola on the 20th of September, bound to Queenstown for orders. On the 30th, when off the coast of Florida, Jupiter Inlet, bearing west southwest, distant fifteen miles, she encountered a heavy gale of wind from the southwest, which continued to increase until the morning of the 1st, when, rolling very heavily, she carried away the forward main sahroud.

At noon on the same day it was blowing a hurricane, and she was laid to under a close reefed main topsail and storm trysail. At two P. M. a heavy sea carried away part of the lee bulwarks. During all the rest of that day and that night she experienced the same weather, not, however, making much water, the pumps being tried every two hours. At eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d instant, shipping much water to leeward, the lee bulwarks and part of the deck load were washed away and the forward part of the cabin stove in.

All hands were employed in throwing overboard the remainder of the deck load. At noon the watercask, all the spare spars, and part of the forward house were also carried overboard. At 4 o'clock P. M. it was blowing still harder, the ship rolling and laboring very heavily. At half-past 7 o'clock a heavy sea struck her, washing overboard the carpenter, who was not seen again, and breaking in entirely the fore part of the cabin. The pumps were now tried again, and the starboard one was found to be choked.

The hands were kept on the port pump. At eight o'clock P. M. the hurricane suddenly increased in violence, and the vessel fell over on her beam ends. About half-past eight a very heavy sea struck her and carried away the mainmast about eight feet from the deck and the mizzen topmast above the cap. She then righted, but was now perfectly unmanageable; and about nine o'clock another tremendous sea struck her, causing her to fall apart, and she began to go to pieces rapidly. The crew were now dispersed among the floating wreck and cargo, clinging to various pieces of timber.

At the end of about half an hour the captain, second mate, steward, and one seaman got together on a small fragment of the wreck about six feet square. By this time the rest of the crew had disappeared beneath the waves (many of them having doubtless been crushed among the floating timber), except one man who was picked off the wreck of the foremast about eleven o'clock and taken on board the raft. A very heavy sea continued to run all night and all next day, and the raft affording no protection, the men were in momentary danger of being carried off it and drowned; and indeed, from time to time, one of them would be washed off, but was always fortunate enough to regain it.

They had been totally unable to save from the wreck a parcele of food, water, or clothing, beyond what they had on at the time of her going to pieces, and suffered much from the exposure. They made an attempt to paddle the raft as nearly as they could judge, in the direction of the coast, but very little headway was made. The sea continued to run very high the whole time, though during Wednesday the wind moderated.

The sun went down on Wednesday evening, and no vessel had yet appeared; but on Thursday morning at daylight a steamer was signted, and proved to be the United States steamer *Newbern*, Acting Master Robert Y. Hoxly, commanding. The *Newbern* had been passing a large quantity of timber and wreck, and a bright lookout was consequently kept on board of her, resulting, luckily, in the raft being discerned about seven o'clock. On coming up with it a boat was lowered, and at half-past seven the men were safe on board the vessel. At this time they were in longitude 78-20 West, and latitude 28 North.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Saturday, October 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which were the most active on the list. 2600 shares of Reading sold at 58@58¾, closing at the former rate, s60.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing.

Government bonds were less active. Old 5-20s sold at 113¼, a slight advance; and 7-30s at 106, no change; 112½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 99¼ for 10-40s; and 110¼ for new 5-20s. State and City loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 96½; new City 6s at 99¼; and old do. at 96¼.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull and unsettled. 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36¾ for preferred do.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 153¼; 11 A. M., 154½; 12 M., 153¾; 1 P. M., 152¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Leh Nv..5wn	58¾	100 sh Reading..	b30 58¼
100 sh Reading..s5	58 41	100 sh do..s5	wnt 58¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s old	99¾	300 sh Read	lots 58¼
$8000 do new	lots 99¾	400 sh do	lots. 58¼
$2132 15 Pa 6s	99¾	100 sh do	s30. 58 31
$2500 U S 5-20s Ecoup	113¾	2000 sh do	s60. 58
$1000 C & A 6s	89½	100 sh do	s60 58 1-16
$1000 Pa & E 6s	90¾	100 sh Minehill	57
28 sh Pa R	lots. 56¾	77 sh Leh Val	lots 45
450 sh do	lots. 56¾	7 sh Wilm & B R	57
100 sh Cata pf	31¼	80 sh N Central	46¼
100 sh do	c 31¾	100 sh St Nich Coal	2¾
500 sh do	lots s30. 31¾	300 sh do	lots 2¾
83 sh Lines & Wal	lts 55	5000 sh Vt Cent	2d 42

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s new	99¾	8 sh Pa & E	32¼
$3050 Leh 6s 84	92¾	400 sh St Nch Coal	2¾
$14000 U S 5-20s 65	110¾	150 sh 13th & 15th	21¼
100 sh Cata pf	s15 31¼	6 sh Pa R R	56¾
8 sh Acad Music	70		

Board adjourned on announcement of the death of its late member, George E. Benson.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 152½ @153; Silver 4s and 5s, 144; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, October 13.—The inclement condition of the weather to-day has brought business to a stand, and the transactions in all departments are of a comparatively unimportant character. There was some inquiry for Flour for home consumption, but no demand for exportation. About 800 barrels were taken, principally Northwestern extra family at $12 50@13 50; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@11 50; superfine at $7 75@8 75; old and new stock extras at $9@9 75; and fancy brands at $15@16 50 according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl. In Corn meal nothing doing.

There is very little Wheat here and prime quality is in steady demand, with sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 85@3 10 and 15,000 bushels old Amber on terms kept secret. White ranges from $3 10@3 25. Rye is scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn comes in slowly, and is in limited request, with sales of yellow at $1 04@1 05, and Western mixed at $1 03@1 04. Oats are unchanged; sales of new Southern at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed commands $7@8 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is selling at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel, and Flaxseed at $3 20@3 25.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 35@2 39, and Ohio at $2 44.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 13.—Cotton buoyant; sales at 41@43c. Flour quiet; 6000 barrels sold; State, $7 80@11 65; Ohio, $9 80@12 50; Western, $7 80@11; Southern, $11 80@16 25. Wheat steady; 7500 bushels sold; Chicago spring, 226. Corn firm; 50,000 bushels sold at 95c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; mess, $33 15@33 20. Lard dull at 16¾@18¼c.

New York, October 13.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Cumberland preferred, 58¼; Illinois Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 91¼; New York Central, 118¼; Reading, 116¼; Hudson River, 124; Canton Company, 56¼; Missouri 6s, 81¼; Erie Railroad, 84; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55; Treasury 7-30s, 106¼; 10 40s, 99¼; 5-20s, 113¾; Coupon 6s, 112¼; Gold, 153.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS REPORTED TO-DAY—THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE, ETC.

Blair County—Official.

Altoona, October 13.—The following is the official vote of Blair county:—

For Geary (Rep.), 3520; Clymer (Dem.), 2768. Geary's majority, 752.

Seventeenth Congressional District.

Altoona, October 13.—The official vote for Congress in Blair county is as follows:—

P. J. Morrell (Rep.), 3554; Robert L. Johnson (Dem.), 2736. Republican majority, 878.

Johnstown, October 13.—The official vote for Congress in this county is as follows:—

Morrell (Rep.) 2791; Johnson (Dem.), 3146. Democratic majority, 355.

Allegheny County—Official.

Pittsburg, October 12.—Geary's official majority in this county is 7676. The vote stood as follows:—

Geary (Rep.)	20,571
Clymer (Dem.)	12,895

Twenty-second Congressional District.

Morehead (Republican) is elected to Congress by 3066 majority.

Twenty-third Congressional District.

Williams (Republican), for Congress, receives 3000 majority in Allegheny county.

Butler and Armstrong counties are yet to hear from.

Seventeenth Congressional District.

In Mifflin county, Johnson (Democrat) received 1838 votes, and Morrell (Republican), 1727. Johnson's majority, 111.

Mifflin County—Official.

Clymer received	1835	votes.
Geary "	1725	"
Clymer's majority	110	

From Richmond.

Richmond, October 13.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, in session at Lynchburg, adopted a resolution yesterday in favor of consolidating the management of the railroad from Bristol, Tennessee, to Norfolk. This question has recently excited much interest in the State. Governor Pierpont and General Mahone were the most prominent advocates of the scheme of consolidation.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Death.—We regret to announce the sudden death, from heart disease, of Mr. George E. Benson, a young man of this city, who was much beloved by a large circle of friends. On Wednesday last, Mr. Benson started in company with a party of eight gentlemen, for a shooting excursion on Chesapeake Bay.

They reached their destination at the mouth of the Narrows on Thursday afternoon; and after engaging in their coveted sport for a few hours, were enjoying themselves in the cabin of the *John Sadler*, when Mr. Benson, who had been the gayest of the whole party, suddenly gave a groan and fell back in his berth dead. So sudden and unforeseen was this calamity, that it was some time before his companions could be brought to a realization of its truth.

The party at once started for home, where they arrived last evening, bringing with them the dead body of their lamented friend. The deceased, who was in his thirty-fourth year, was a son of Gustavus S. Benson, for many years a member of the well known firm of Alexander Benson & Co., brokers, on South Third street, in this city. Due notice of the time and place of the funeral will be given.

Assault and Battery and Attempt to Kill.—A colored man named David Lee was arrested last night, charged with committing a murderous assault upon a gentleman by the name of Mr. Robert Johnson, who is a jeweller by trade, and lives in Ellsworth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, was walking along Lombard street, between Seventh and Eighth, on last Tuesday afternoon, when he was attacked by Lee, who drew a large dirk-knife, and gave Johnson a terrible stab in the back, cutting his spine, and injuring him in such a manner that he is not expected to live. Lee was arrested by Officer Parker, of the Fifth Police District, and had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who committed him to prison on the charge. Lee is said to be a notorious thief, and has been in many scrapes within the last few years.

A Strange Fish Caught.—A man by the name of Mr. William Lark went fishing yesterday afternoon, below the dam at Fairmount. Getting what he justly thought was a most tremendous bite, he pulled, tugged, and hauled, with the expectation of capturing a first-class salmon or a small whale, at the very least. With great exertions and a considerable amount of manœuvring he brought his prize to land, and lo and behold! he found a dead male infant wrapped in a cloth. It had been apparently in the water for only a very short time, as it had not commenced to decompose. It was apparently about a week or two old. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the slaughtered innocent.

Another Election Disturbance.—John Kane, while under the influence of Jersey lightning, got into a fight difficulty at the election polls, at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, last Tuesday. Getting unruly, John was taken charge of by Sergeant Hamilton, of the police. Not wishing to have his liberty abridged, John, it is alleged, made an assault and battery upon the officer but did not injure him to any very great extent. In fact, he came out second best, and was consigned to a cell in the Station House. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 to answer the charge of assault and battery.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found recently in the Delaware river, about half a mile below Fort Mifflin. The deceased was evidently a man in good circumstances, and was very respectable in his appearance. He is apparently about 55 years of age, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. He has brown hair and whiskers. He was attired in a blue blouse, dark grey overcoat, and dark pants. He had on a pair of long boots, which had been double soled. The Coroner took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest on it.

Till-Tappers.—Robert Armstrong and George Dehaven, two young lads, attempted to rob the money-drawer of the lager beer saloon at the corner of Fifth and Girard avenue yesterday afternoon. They were detected, and Robert Armstrong was arrested at Thirteenth and Parrish, and Dehaven at Broad and Coates. They secured only a trifling amount, it is said, which was recovered. After a hearing before Alderman Fitch, they were held in $400 to appear at Court.

Agricultural Exhibition.—The exhibition of the Agricultural Society, of New Castle county, Del., held at Wilmington, has been postponed until October 18, 19, and 20; $2000 in cash premiums are offered. Extensive accommodations for stock, fancy, and manufactured articles have been provided. A game of base ball will be played, and the gremiums, from $20 to $150, trotted for.

Z. Townsend, President.

Kicking a Boy.—A pugnacious fellow, named Joseph Stokely, it is said, got into an altercation with a small boy in a saloon in Second street, above George, and during the quarrel kicked the boy in such a furious manner that he broke his leg, and otherwise severely injured him. Stokely was arrested last evening, and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $1500 for a further hearing.

A

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

A Warfare for Peace.

DURING the present week a number of ladies and gentlemen have been holding in this city a meeting of what they modestly termed the "Universal Peace Society." Associations of this character are by no means a novelty in this or any other country of the modern civilized world. Yet the society in question is comparatively a new organization, having been first brought into working order about nine months ago, in the city of Boston, which has of late secured the monopoly of originating all such institutions. The principal business of the Boston meeting consisted of unqualified abuse of the old peace society which had previously made the "Hub" its headquarters; but which, in consequence of the enervating effects of civil war, had backslidden from the high ground taken by its youthful rival. At a meeting subsequently held in Providence, Rhode Island, the organization of the "Universal Society" was perfected, and here in our midst they commenced their work in sober earnestness.

The task which they propose to accomplish is two-fold. They maintain, first, that war is but another name for barbarism, which is shockingly abhorrent to the moral sense o Christianity; and, secondly, that it invariably fails to further the ends of a righteous cause, while the doctrine of universal love as invariably succeeds. On these two pet theories they intend to hammer away until they have brought over to their own precepts and practice the entire human race.

On the first point we can assure them that they can spare themselves all further troubles and tolls. War is alike inconsistent with the teachings of Christianity and abhorent to all who are actuated by its true spirit. And yet these meek-eyed saints who first sat in conclave under the shadow of Beacon Hill are not the only persons who have fully accepted and acted upon the teachings of the Great Exemplar. The rolls of the true Church contain such names as Sydney and Bayard, who, as soldiers and as Christians, were alike "without fear and without reproach." And in these latter days, the sword is wielded by many such as Howard and Havelock—men who bear about with them all the odor of sanctity, men whose daily walk and conversation are a living commentary on the gospel of Christ. These men, moreover, are consistent with themselves. While professing a faith which maintains the equality of all men before the bar of God, they do not hesitate to uphold with the sword that other dogma of their faith which teaches that all men should be equal in the eyes of human law.

On the contrary, these modest, meek-eyed saints were the very foremost in arousing and maintaining the anti-slavery agitation. But the moment the slave-power, which they had abused in unmeasured terms, raised its hand against the Government, they proposed to abandon the contest they had provoked, and to permit this slave-power to set at utter defiance the laws of God, as well as those of man. This may be all right and proper; but the thinking Christian world has never regarded it in that light, and we trust it never will.

When we come to a consideration of their second point, we are reminded of the parable which teaches us not to cast our pearls before swine. The "policy" of overwhelming with love, and thereby converting from the error of their ways, men whose every thought and purpose are directed towards their own aggrandizement, at the expense of all who by some accident of birth or color are excluded from their charmed circle, has had its futility exemplified more than once in the history of the world. And the latest experiment of the kind, which has been perpetrated under our very eyes by the President of the United States, is the most damaging of all in its results. That the meek-eyed advocates of "universal peace" mean well, we have no doubt. But let the horrors of Memphis and New Orleans teach them that the strong arm of force is the only remedy for the greatest evils that afflict humanity.

Peace—universal peace—is certainly desirable, and in God's own good time it will spread its glorious wings over all His erring children. But before this may happen, we are assured by the Founder of our faith that we "shall hear of wars and rumors of wars." And we are further admonished to "see that we be not troubled; for all these things must come to pass, and the end is not yet."

How to achieve that end, despite the agonies of warfare, and the inborn selfishness of our nature from which they spring, is the great problem of humanity. The true theory is very simple. Love to our fellow-men is, indeed, its groundwork. But let us not be led so far astray in our deductions therefrom as to forget our manhood and the strength which God, through it, has given us.

We are not discouraged by the present aspect of affairs throughout the world. Wars, and rumors of wars, are indeed rife; crime is indeed more rampant than ever before; tyranny, and injustice, and high-handed defiance of the fundamental laws of God, are indeed seemingly triumphant. But for all that, we believe that the immortal truths embodied in the life and teachings of our Saviour are every day becoming more and more infused into the lives of those for whom He lived, and taught, and suffered. The good work goes bravely on, and in the end all will be well with those who falter not, and are not dismayed by the seeming reverses of the past and present.

A Constitutional View of the Question of Reconstruction.

A LATE speech by Mat. Carpenter, Esq., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, one of the foremost lawyers in the West, presents the radical view of reconstruction in a very strong light. He makes very clear the distinction between the *geographical* "State," which no power but that of successful revolution on the part of its inhabitants, or conquest by foreign enemies, can take "out of the Union," and the *civil* "State," or corporate organization through which the people administer government, which was taken out of the Union, or, in other words, ceased to be in constitutional relations with the Government of the Union, by the facts of secession and rebellion. While the *geographical* State, therefore, has not been out of the Union, because the attempted revolution failed permanently to detach it from the power and authority of the Union, the *civil* State, which is the governmental organization or corporation, was both taken out of the Union and finally destroyed by the actions of its citizens and the results of the war.

This view is fortified by the decision of the Supreme Court in the prize cases in 1862, in which it was held that in organizing the Rebellion, the States engaged in it had acted *as States*, so that all their citizens, without reference to their loyalty or disloyalty, were justly held as public enemies, and their property liable to capture and confiscation.

Passing from this preliminary and fundamental point, the demonstration is complete and overwhelming that the work of reorganizing these lapsed civil States, and restoring them to the Union is purely *legislative*, belonging to Congress alone. It is so from the fact that it is necessarily of a *law-making* character. The President is merely an executive. He cannot make law. The Constitution, too, in explicit terms, confides the work of restoration to Congress. It says that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," etc.; and then it further provides that Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary to carry into execution all the *powers vested in the Government of the United States*. The work of guaranteeing republican forms of government to all the States in the Union being thus *vested* in the United States, this latter clause explicity confers upon Congress the power to pass whatever laws may be necessary for carrying out that work.

But whatever Congress has the right to do at all, it has the *exclusive* right of doing. If it neglects to perform any duty devolved upon it by the Constitution, no other department of the Government can assume to do the duty for it. If Congress fails to pass the needed law, the President cannot supply the omission. Congress in its sphere is not only supreme, but *exclusively* so.

It follows from this that the so-called "States" which have been reconstructed since the war through Executive agency, have no legal or constitutional basis whatever, and can have none until their existence shall have been recognized and legalized by Congress. And hence, too, it follows that the Republicans in this contest are really the *constitutional* party, following out strictly both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, while their opponents are attempting to defy both.

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 10 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 19 6

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OR

DELAWARE SIDE!

Delaware Side! Delaware Side!

THE STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.

The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2th

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

LARGE SALES OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COMPRISING ALABASTER VASES, BRONZE GROUPES, FIGURES AND CLOCKS, VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY, ITALIAN MARBLE GROUPES AND FIGURES etc. etc., all of the recent importation of Messrs. VIEILLOS (late Vieillos & Sons), to take place at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday and Thursday,
17th and 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. each day.

This choice and valuable collection of works of art will be arranged for examination on Tuesday, 16th inst., and will comprise in part:—

MARBLE STATUARY.
Finely executed Bust of the late Mr. Lincoln, by Prof. Lazzerini
Valuable Groups of Bertolini, Charity, and Innocence, by Prof. Berrghi.
A copy of Canova's celebrated masterpiece, Fidelity.
A copy of Powers' celebrated Greek Slave.
Four handsome Garden Statues, Nemesis, Bacchus, Mercurio, and Painting.
Figures of Resignation, Peace and War, etc. etc.

VERDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.
La Lotta Romance, L. Ercole, Wild Boar, Rape of the Sabines, Apollo di vel Vedere, Fauno Lions of Canova and Switzerland, Venus, Vases, etc. etc.

ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.
Vases and Urns of entirely new designs, never heretofore exhibited in this country; valuable Castelina, Agate and A'Meimo Vases; Urns and Cantharas of Grecian, Roman, and Gothic designs; fine artistic Groupes and Figures of Diana Buonatrice, Povesella, Muse, Love and Venus, Venus di Gaby, etc.

BRONZES
The largest and most complete ever offered in this market, comprising figures of Old and Nor de Flute, Balattion de la Moselle, Roverie, Polonais, Huguenois, Charemagne, Mazepa, Black Prince, Horse Battle, etc.; fine gilt twenty-one day Clocks, with Candelabras to match; elaborate Card Receivers etc.

The above collection is one of the finest ever exhibited in this country, and is well worthy the attention of the lovers of art. 10 10 5t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

VERY LARGE SALE OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA,
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.
Just Imported by
Marxen & Witte No. 713 Chesnut street.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 16, at 10 o'clock, at C. C. Mackey's Auction Rooms No. 326 Market street, a very large assortment of all kinds of dolls china and crying babies doll heads motto cups and saucers, baskets, vases figures, motto coffees tea sets, white and decorated Parian marble vases chapels, crucifixes, match and jewel boxes inkstands, cigar stands motto mugs toy furniture in great variety, toys and rattles, looking-glasses, albums glove and work-boxes, etc. etc. etc.
All these are fresh goods, having lately arrived from Europe.
Catalogues will be ready on Friday. 10 10 5t

CARD.
MESSRS MARXEN & WITTE'S SALE.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA, FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, TOYS, AND HOLIDAY ARTICLES.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock. Catalogues are ready and the sample lots arranged for examination. The goods are all of fresh importations and the assortment is considered the largest and best of the kind ever offered at auction in this city. Retail storekeepers will find this sale highly deserving their attention. 10 13 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 10th No. 240 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

FOURTH WARD ELECTION OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.—On the 10th inst., Charles Sigmund and Jacob L. Baugh, the latter an election officer appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the Fourth Ward, appeared at the office of Mr. Magistrate Beitler, and made the following affidavits:—

Jacob L. Baugh being duly sworn, deposes and says that, on the 8th day of October, 1866, he was appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas a return inspector for the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward; that at twenty minutes before 7 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, the 9th of October, 1866, he was present at the polling place of said division, and presented his certificate of appointment by said Court to the judge of said election division, and requested to be sworn in as return inspector; the said judge, James Dillon, replied that said Baugh had no business there, and one Frank Finnigan, a constable of said ward, threatened said Baugh that, unless he left the table at which the votes were to be received he would arrest him (this deponent). This deponent refused to leave, asserting that he was an officer of the election, duly appointed by the court, and would remain inside of the polls unless he was put out by force. Whereupon Thomas J. Dagney seized this deponent by the arm and shoulder and forcibly ejected deponent from the room. This deponent further says that his appointment as return inspector as aforesaid has been treated with contempt by the election officers of the said division, and that he had no opportunity to perform the duties for which he was appointed. The judge of the election (James Dillon) retained the certificate of this deponent.

JACOB L. BAUGH.

Sworn and subscribed before me this tenth day of October, A. D. 1866.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

Charles Sigmund being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident and a voter in the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward; that he saw Jacob Baugh, the duly appointed return inspector of said division, twice forcibly excluded from the polls; said Baugh was overawed and overpowered by all the election officers inside said polling place, except James Sampson, and was forcibly driven from the polls, and at 11 o'clock, being four hours after the opening of said polls, one Edward Walker was admitted to act in place of said Baugh; said Walker having been neither elected by the voters nor appointed by the Court as said return inspector.

CHARLES SIGMUND.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1866.

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman.

Yesterday morning the defendants, James Dillon, Francis Finnegan and Thos. J. Dagney were arraigned upon the charges specified in the affidavits, of assaulting Jacob L. Baugh, an election officer appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, October 8, 1866, as return inspector for the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward, forcibly ejecting said Baugh from the room in which election officers met for the purpose of conducting general election October 9, 1866, and preventing said Baugh from discharging his duties as an election officer. Defendants waived a hearing, and were held in $600 bail each to answer at Court.

THE AUCTION SEASON.—The week of which to-day is the close has been a noteworthy one in dry goods auction sales. Messrs. Furness, Brinley & Co. closed up last night a two-days' sale of cloths, Lupin's merinoes, delaines and bombazines, poplins, dress goods, and ribbons, the net proceeds of which will amount to more than three hundred thousand dollars. The sale was remarkable for the very fine character of its offerings. At least five-eighths of all the goods presented were adapted to Chesnut street and Broadway first-class retail trade. Cloaking, cloths, silks, velvets, and shawls were thus given to the trade, without reserve, that only at intervals come under the hammer. We observed among the buyers many prominent men in the trade from Baltimore, New York, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

The sale of the cloths occupied the first day. The goods brought full prices, which, as they could not be duplicated, and as the styles were of the very best, was of course to be expected. The double-width cloaking and costing cassimeres brought from nine dollars per yard downwards. The dress goods and ribbons were sold yesterday, both sales progressing at the same time upon different floors, Mr. Joshua Ash and Mr. Brinley coincidently doing duty as auctioneers. The sale was a splendid one. The representative of Messrs. Benkard & Hutton, the importers of the goods, was present, and at the close of the sale publicly thanked the auction firm for the business-like manner in which they had performed what was certainly two days' stupendous work.

MEETING OF FIREMEN.—A meeting of firemen was held last evening, at the house of the Globe Fire Company, Germantown road, above Second street, to make arrangements for the reception of the Rolla Fire Company, No. 2, of Elizabeth City, N. J., Mr. A. J. Riley, of the Kensington Hose, in the Chair.

The Committee on Arrangements reported that the visiting company would arrive at the Kensington depot on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M. The following companies will form the escort:—

Chief Marshal, C. K. Smith, of Kensington Hose; Aids, E. C. Cross, of Mechanic Fire Company; S. Y. Greer, of Neptune Hose; A. J. Brown, United States Hose; and J. Archer, William Penn Hose.

First Division—G. W. Masters, Good Intent Engine, Division Marshal.—Good Intent Engine, Neptune Hose, and the United States Hose Company.

Second Division—R. A. Gorman, Pennsylvania Hose, Marshal.—Globe Fire Company, William Penn Hose, Kensington Hose, and Rolla Fire Company.

Third District—A. G. Enser, Taylor Hose, Marshal.—Mechanic Engine Company, Pennsylvania Hose, and Taylor Hose.

The companies will form on Frankford road at 2 o'clock, and move over the following route:—Down Frankford road to Laurel, thence to Second, down Second to Coates, up Coates to Fourth, thence to Arch, up Arch to Eighth, thence to Coates, up Coates to Fifteenth, up Fifteenth to Girard avenue, along Girard avenue to Otis, thence to Richmond, thence to Kensington Hose house, and dismiss.

BASE BALL MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—On next Monday afternoon the famed base ball match between the "Athletic," of this city, and the "Atlantic," of Brooklyn, N. Y., the present champions, for the great prize of the championship of the United States, will take place. The "Athletic" leave for New York to-morrow, Sunday, at 6½ P. M., and arrangements have been effected with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to issue excursion tickets to New York at $4, good to go and return any time between Sunday and the following Tuesday evening. These tickets will not be sold at the office of the railroad company, but can only be obtained at Al. Reach's Base Ball Headquarters, Chesnut street, above Fourth, and only a limited number will be issued. The return game takes place on the grounds of the "Athletic," Fifteenth and Columbia avenue, on Monday afternoon, October 22. It has been determined to issue only four thousand tickets of admission, at one dollar each, in order to secure every spectator a comfortable seat to witness the match. These tickets also will only be sold at Reach's. No doubt a great crowd will be gathered at these matches, and they who would be present had best not delay in obtaining tickets.

FUNERAL OF A PROMINENT ODD FELLOW.—The funeral of William M. Allen, of San Francisco, Cal., took place on Thursday afternoon, and was attended by the members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., Fredonia Encampment, No. 36; Star of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 190; and General Marion Lodge; No. 6. Among the mourners were three members of the Order from San Francisco. The interment took place at Monument Cemetery.

INQUEST IN THE MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.—The inquest in the case of John Williams, who was drowned at League Island on October 7, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lee, who was with him when he disappeared in the water, stated that he and Williams left Reed street wharf late on Sunday night, September 30, for the purpose of going on board a schooner in which they had shipped.

When about thirty yards from the shore the two quarrelled. During the affair Williams drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Lee several times (wounds shown), when they clinched, and both fell overboard. Lee then swam ashore. The last he saw of Williams was when he was getting into the boat. Lee then went to the Shipping House and made his statement, when he was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination, but there were no marks of violence on the person of the deceased sufficient to cause his death. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. Samuel Fairley, an eminent Congregational divine, late of King's Clift, England, having received and accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in this city, will be examined and installed by a council of Congregational churches to be held on Thursday afternoon next, in the chapel, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue. Since the commencement of this religious enterprise in the summer of 1862, the denomination has been increased by the addition of four other new churches. The last one, denominated the Plymouth Congregational Church, Rev. Frank Russell, pastor, was organized last Sabbath in the hall, Ridge avenue, below Jefferson street. Rev. L. W. Hart, of Brooklyn, preached the sermon.

NEW CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED.—The Methodists have completed a very handsome church edifice at Nineteenth and Poplar streets, and it will be dedicated to-morrow. The building is 57 by 76 feet, with a basement for Sunday Schools, class-rooms, etc. The audience-room is neatly finished with walnut. The walls are frescoed. The exterior is of Trenton brown stone, and presents a very handsome appearance.

PHILADELPHIANS LOST BY THE WRECK OF THE "EVENING STAR."—Among the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Evening Star*, supposed to be lost, were two young men, natives of this city. One was named H. H. Regester, formerly a conductor on the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad, and the other was named Martin F. Hall, who was on his way to New Orleans for the purpose of establishing himself in business in that city.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of Adolph Hahn, formerly employed at the Powder Magazine, was found drowned at League Island, yesterday. Deceased was lost off a boat a few days ago.

CORNER-STONE TO BE LAID.—The corner stone of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second and Shippen streets, will be laid on Monday afternoon. Reverend Dr. Boardman and others will participate.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Heimbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines," nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—

What is your size for pantaloons around the waist?

What is the length of inside seam?

What is the size around the most prominent part of your chest?

What is the distance from the middle of your back to end of your cuff (with arm crooked)?

What is the length from your collar to your waist, and from there to the end of the skirt?

Upon the correctness of these answers depends the perfectness of the fit of a suit of Clothes sent from Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

N. B.—State whether "erect" or "stooping."

MESSRS. C. SOMERS & SON, No. 625 Chesnut street, under Jayne's Hall, not only offer the most perfect stock of fashionable ready-made apparel for gentlemen, made from the choicest and most approved materials but they are selling at *lower rates*. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative prices charged at our leading clothing establishments, and are bound to state, as a consequence, that if any of our readers wish to secure a first-class garment or suit, made from the best and most fashionable material, let them visit the house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chesnut street. This is a positive fact, which all would do well to profit by.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—One of Dr. Humphreys' cases of medicines, containing thirty-five vials, embraces remedies for every well-known disease, and costs $10. A family provided with one of them will save during the year ten times the amount of their cost, in obviating the necessity of medical attendance, besides securing its members from protracted and serious illness. The trifling outlay required should be a consideration with all who believe in the axiom that "a stitch in time saves nine." Disease, to be overcome, must be promptly met, and Dr. Humphreys' remedies are invaluable for such a purpose.—*New York Courier.*

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.—Persons afflicted with any disease arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia, or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States.

MARTIN LUTHER once thought he saw the Devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head. Had they had in those days Ayer's Pills to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. Co

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

Five-Twenty Coupons,

Due November 1,

Wanted by

DREXEL & Co.,

No. 34 South Third street.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to

G. W. JENKINS,

No 1037 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,

Beats them all,

Southeast corner Second and South.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL,

Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA, of children or adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17.	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH, or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed, difficult Breathing	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	100
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smwf

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER,

No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S FOURTH street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered 21 yrs., cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 23 North SIXTH Street.

DYOTT & CO.,

4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick, No. 528 South Sixteenth street, John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street, Mrs. Martin, No. 1808 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Mathiot pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1328 North Front street, all cured by Dr. T. McELROY, office No. 526 POWELL Street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 29 swstrp*

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.

Imported and for sale only by

C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

10 2 1mdp Seventh and Chesnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.

First appearance of

GIORGIO RONCONI.

MONDAY, October 15, at 8 o'clock, first time in Philadelphia of Ricci's comic Opera,

CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

The principal parts by

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON, AND GIORGIO RONCONI.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 16, at 8 o'clock,

IL TROVATORE,

WITH SIGRA. CARMEN POCH, (Her first appearance) MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI, AND M'ME NATALIE-TESTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 17, at 8 o'clock,

FRA DIAVOLO

The principal characters by

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG, M'ME NATALIE-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUM,

and second appearance of

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 18, at 8 o'clock,

DEBUT OF

MISS A. M. HAUCK,

SIGNOR BARAGLI,

LA SONNAMBULA.

ADMISSION.

To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle	$1 50
Secured Seats, extra	50
Family Circle	75
Amphitheatre	50

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,

including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights, TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street. 10 11 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.

Third week of the

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

engagement of the distinguished Comedian,

MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

THIS EVENING,

THIS EVENING

Last performance of

UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,

UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.

Uncle Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS

To be followed by

THE LIVE INDIAN.

THE LIVE INDIAN.

Nau-ne-no-ne aw.....Mr. J. E. OWENS

To conclude with

THE REVOLUTION OF '95.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.

FULL HOUSES—FULL HOUSES.

"DESTINY" A GREAT SUCCESS.

SIXTH NIGHT OF MR. BANDMANN.

BANDMANN THE TRAGEDIAN.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 13,

De Walden's Great Play of

DESTINY.

Corporal Antoine.....Mr. BANDMANN

Aided by the full Company.

After which the Nautical Drama of

THE SPITFIRE.

Monday Next—NARCISSE.

THE FAST FAMILY Again Shortly.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 13,

FAREWELL NIGHT OF

MR. J. H. HACKETT,

who will appear in his original character of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

as performed by him in the principal cities of EUROPE AND AMERICA.

To be followed by the exquisite dramatic sketch, written by Mr. Hackett, entitled,

MONS. MALLET;

OR, THE POST OFFICE MISTAKE.

Mons. Mallet.....J. H. HACKETT

Monday—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

Last Appearance of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

THIS SATURDAY, October 13

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

The Great Play of AMBITION.

NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The Paintings are sixty in number, from the pencil of

GEORGE WUNDERLICH, ESQ.

A descriptive Lecture by

S. K. MURDOCH, ESQ.

Choice Musical Selections by MADLLE ELVIRA DE SILVA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. [10 8 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—

MR. B. L. BATEMAN

has the honor to announce a short season of FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,

commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, October 22,

by his celebrated Concert troupe, newly organized in Europe, and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New, the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."

The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—

MADAME PAREPA,

Prima Donna Assoluta.

(Her first appearance in this city.)

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.

SIGNOR FERRANTI.

SIGNOR FORTUNA.

Mr. S. B. MILLS,

MR. CARL ROSA.

MR. J. L. HATTON.

Reserved Seats.....$1 50 each.

Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—

The Birth and Growth of Flowers.	Robert Heller's Farewell Nights in Philadelphia.	The Great Hindoo Trick, First Time.

"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."

LAST WEEK POSITIVELY

of the wondrous Conjurer, Musician, and Wit,

ROBERT HELLER.

in his Farewell Programme. Eight new and startling Illusions.

FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY. Evening, begins at 8. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. [10 8 6t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.

By two large and efficient Orchestras.

TO-NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN THE LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-10t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.

"THE FAMILY RESORT"

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for instruction 6 months.....$8 00

Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5 00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.

8 30 3m Professors HIL. EBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

CRUMPTON & CO.'S

LAUNDRY SOAP

Is the best and most economical in the market. It does not require dissolving before you can use it like some other soaps. All who use it once will have no other.

FACTORY, No. 1829 SALMON Street, Port Richmond.

B. W. & J. H. HARPER, Agents.

10 12 6t* No. 117 South WATER Street.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED THAN EVER

Subscriptions Pouring in from Every Quarter of the United States and the Canadas.

The End Rapidly Approaching.

Mr. Crosby has been Repeatedly Endorsed by his Leading Fellow-Citizens.

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

Cost of Erection and Actual Value,

$600,000.

The remaining premiums consist of

Over Three Hundred Splendid Oil Paintings,

Consisting of the grandest collection of legitimately American Works of Art, by the Leading Artists in the United States ever for exhibition or sale at any one period offered to the public, and comprising

THE ENTIRE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. CROSBY.

Price of Shares, - - $5'00

A Magnificent Steel Engraving will be Given to Each Purchaser of a Share.

THE CHROMOGRAPH,

"THE AMERICAN AUTUMN,"

Will speedily be ready for delivery.

SPECIAL CARD.

THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

Subscription Books will remain open for a short time only at the Galleries,

No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,

And also at the down-town

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 607 CHESNUT Street,

NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING

AT BOTH OFFICES.

FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of a number of the premium paintings of the Association are now on exhibition for a short time only, at THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1315 CHESNUT Street. Free to the public.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

CROPSEY'S AMERICAN AUTUMN

Will be exhibited at the same place on and after TUESDAY NEXT, which will be good news to the lovers of art in this city,

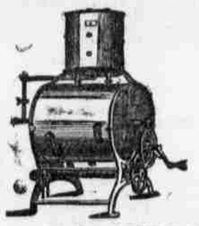
T. B. PUCH,

AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prices, see published Catalogue. [10 10 wstf

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.

Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.

Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.

The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General,

10 12 13t Brevet Major-General.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARIAN ECKFELDT, by her next friend, vs. THEODORE W. ECKFELDT.

March Term, 1866. No 48.

To Theodore W. Eckfeldt, Respondent.

Take notice of a rule returnable SATURDAY, October 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Yours, etc.,

H. E. WALLACE,

10 12 fr2w* Attorney for Libellant.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.

9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1361 and 1363 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

The Largest Stock in the City

AT REDUCED PRICES

Cottage Chamber Sets,
Walnut Chamber Sets,
Velvet Parlor Suits,
Hair Cloth Suits,
Reps Suits,
Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Wardrobes,
Lounges, and
Mattresses.

A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

9 15 stuthlmrp PHILADELPHIA

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the World. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institut

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony taken under oath in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office upon the actual merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, and its relative merits as compared with other machines.

Mrs. Dr. McCready says:—

I have used for nine years a Grover & Baker Machine, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bough it.

* * * * * * * * *

I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibbs', Laid and Webster's, the Florence machines, and Sloat's machines, besides a number of the $10 ones, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any one of my friends who have used other machines able to say the same thing."

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker Machines over all others:—

The elasticity of the stitch and ripping when it is required, and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off, and also the machines may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.

The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.

I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact.

I can use it from the thickest woollen cloth to Nainsook muslin.

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:—

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have seen used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines. One great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work by an experienced person on a Grover & Baker machine is better than work of such person on any other machine; it requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. General Buell says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch, and the strength of stitch. It never rips.

It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

We can accomplish more in one week by this sewing machine, than we can in one month by hand-sewing.

Mrs. Dr. Watts says:—

I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic stitch. It is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson which I have had. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and is less liable to get out of order.

I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Mrs. A. B. Spooner says:—

I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known.

In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ornamental work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.

I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine.

Mrs. Dr. Andrews testifies:—

I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension.

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tillman & Co., says:—

Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker Machine for durability and beauty of stitch.

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly (Jennie June) says:—

I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker, and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength, and because, although it can be taken out, it don't rip, not even by cutting every other stitch.

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question,—

First. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker Machines.

Second. That they are not liable to get out of repair.

Third. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.

Fourth. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better than work done on other machines.

Fifth. That the facility with which any part of a seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.

Sixth. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.

Seventh. That besides doing all varieties of work done by other Sewing Machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker Machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from all parts of the world stating the same facts. We subjoin two as specimens:—

TEN CENTS EXPENSE IN NINE YEARS.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866.—*Messrs. Grover & Baker*—Gentlemen:—I have long thought that, in justice to the excellence of your "Sewing Machine," it was my duty to inform you that NINE YEARS since I purchased one from your agent in this city, and that I have had it in constant use since that time, and during the entire period the expense, aside from a few needles, has been TEN CENTS, to keep it in perfect repair.

I give the above as evidence of the superiority of your machines over others, because I have used those made by other parties, but with little satisfaction. M. E. WILSON.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FOR THE BLIND, No 500 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, April 11, 1866.—I have much pleasure in informing you of the success which has attended our efforts to teach blind females to use your sewing machines.

The women belonging to our sewing machine class are able to execute stitching, hemming and tucking with the greatest ease by your machine, and we cannot speak too highly of its adaptation to the use of the blind, and which is attributable especially to the simplicity of its construction, the regularity of the tension, and the saving of time, occupied with other machines in filling of spools and fastening of ends, the last-named advantage being of great importance to the blind.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that your machine possesses advantages for the blind, which we have not found in any of those made by five other manufacturers which we have tried, and which has led us to set aside NINE other Machines and to adopt yours exclusively.

Your obedient servant,
K. MOORE, Secretary.

To Messrs. The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.

GROVER & BAKER and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines to rent. No. 814 Chesnut street, upstairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use. No. 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MISERIES OF A BAD FIGURE.—

A man, whose form he didn't like,
Chanced a policeman's sight to strike.
"Stop there!" the M. P. cried, and added,
"You look like one who's queerly padded."
Soon as his coat was open flung,
A lot of towels, with necks all wrung,
Fell out, and guilt enchained his tongue.
Now, though it leads to no such scrape,
'Tis sad to have an awkward shape.
And oft "bad figures" those we call
Who lack out fits from Tower Hall.

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

BASE BALL.—

The papers of the day come out
And say that base-ball is "played out."
They don't say that the game is wrong,
But that the game is played too strong!
PERRY & Co. make clothes so stout,
That they can scarcely be "played out."
The policy is always there
To make strong garments that will wear;
ALWAYS at SIX HUNDRED AND NINE
Is made apparel *cut to shine*,
And all the famous-shining "STAR,"
And TRUE you'll find these statements are,

FOR CHOICER STYLES, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,

READY MADE,

GO TO
PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
SIGN OF "STAR."

I I I I I RECOMMEND GOOD CLOTHING.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HEAVY BLOWING ALL AROUND.—It was thought and hoped that the election would quiet the politicians, and give us some peace, but they still storm about "illegal voting," etc., just like old Boreas, who, not content with giving us the 'Equinoctial,' has, as the brokers say, "resumed operations," and commenced blowing again for nothing, for all we can see. If any blowing is wanted just now, it is about the splendid Fall Suits selling at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price first-class Clothing Store, under the Continental. They are worth "blowing" about.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & Co., No 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

ELEGANTLY ornamented mantel and pier looking-glasses are kept on hand and made to order at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street

---

POUND and layer cake made of the best materials, delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

DIED.

BENSON—On Thursday, the 11th instant, GEORGE E. BENSON, aged 33 years.

COHILL.—On the 11th instant, Mr. GEORGE COHILL, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of Southwark Lodge No. 148 I. O. of O. F., the Typographical Society, and the Weccacoe Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Joel Paul No. 130 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Vault.

ELLIOTT.—On the 12th instant, WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1431 Buttonwood street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 9th instant WILLIAM H. SMITH, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 920 S. Sixteenth street, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., wife of B. J. Williams, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1004 N. Sixth street, on Monday morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant brown stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of furniture
10 9 6t 4p* S. KINGSTON McCAY,
No. 429 WALNUT Street.

James McMullan,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. V. COWELL & SON,

Has Just Received His First Fall Importation of

ENGLISH

BLANKETS.

These Goods were ordered

IN THE SPRING

And made expressly for

JAMES M'MULLAN,

By the SAME MANUFACTURER that

J. V. COWELL & SON

Were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for

FAMILY USE.

A LARGE SUPPLY of

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of real

WELSH AND AMERICAN

FLANNELS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

His stock of General

House Furnishing Dry Goods

Is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE FURNISHING

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

W. G. Perry's Column,

No. 728 ARCH St.

WILLIAM G. PERRY,

BOOKSELLER,

STATIONER, and

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURER,

No. 728 ARCH Street,

(Formerly Fourth and Race Sts.),

Has on hand a large and seasonable Stock of Goods, selling at *Low Cash Prices.*

POCKET AND VELVET BOUND BIBLES,
PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS,
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES,
BANKERS' WALLETS,
BACKGAMMON AND CHESS BOARDS,
BAZIQUE,
Also all the
LEADING GAMES OF THE SEASON,

For sale by

W. G. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH Street.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,

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In Boxes, handsomely furnished for Presents. Drawing Pencils, Crayons, and Mathematical Instruments.

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Note, Letter, Cap, Bill, and Thesis Paper, at low cash prices.

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W. T. R E E D & C O.,

No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

WILL OPEN THE EIGHTH STREET STORE ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 15,

WITH A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF DRY GOODS,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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James S. Earle & Sons,

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IMPORTERS,

AND

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OIL PAINTINGS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
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FINE PHOTOGRAPHS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
Picture Frames,
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WINDOW CORNICES,
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An immense Gallery of the finest American and European Oil Paintings constantly open for FREE Exhibition and Sale. New pictures received by every steamer, and novelties constantly added from the ateliers of prominent native artists.

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Of any value received the moment of publication. Direct correspondence with the leading publishing houses in Europe and this country enables every beautiful new production to be presented at once.

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Of all styles, sizes, qualities, and shapes always on hand, or made to order at short notice. Gold, Walnut, Walnut and Gold, Black and Gold, Oak and Gold, Rosewood and Gold styles of Mirror Frames always on hand for selection.

The PLATES used by this house are the very finest French glass manufactured. Every glass is selected in the original factories expressly to their order, and perfect satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

As every part of the elaborate processes of manufacturing Mirror Frames is conducted on the premises of the firm, under the actual supervision of a member of the firm, every precaution to secure nearly absolute perfection may be relied on.

Measurements taken at all times by competent workmen, and estimates and drawings furnished at brief notice.

All work packed and safely guaranteed to all parts of the country.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS have the sole agency for the sale of John Rogers' groups, illustrative of the War of the Rebellion:—

UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL	$15
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UNION REFUGEES	15
MAIL DAY	10
THE PICKET GUARD	6
SLAVE AUCTION	6
THE TOWN PUMP	6
THE CAMP FIRE	6
CHECKER PLAYERS	6
THE SHARPSHOOTERS	6
THE CARD PLAYERS	6
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"IN THE WILDERNESS" (By CONREY.)	15

All of these carefully packed and sent to all parts of the country.

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Would Respectfully Call the Attention of the Public to their Stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

A Very Large Assortment of French, English, and American

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

The Latest Patterns and Styles.

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Monograms, Ciphers, Crests, and Arms Designed and Engraved.

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And a General Assortment of

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1867.--DIARIES--1867.

FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.

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"EVANS & WATSON"

SAFE

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

It has been thoroughly tested

IN OVER

Two Hundred Fires,

AND HAS

NEVER FAILED.

It Offers Greater Protection,

AND IS

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST SAFE,

FOR IT IS

THE ONLY ONE

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Never Loses its Fire-Proof Quality.

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Over 24,000 Safes in Use.

BANKERS' STEEL AND CHILLED IRON SAFES,

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PARLOR,

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FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

Prices Lower than other Makers.

WE SOLICIT BUT A CALL.

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WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

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FANCY BONNETS

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TRIMMED HATS,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

Mourning Bonnets

On Hand and Made to Order at Short Notice.

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Bonnet Velvets,

Satins, Royal Velvets,

Silks,

Gro d'Afriques,

Rich Watered Ribbons,

Velvet Ribbons,

All Widths and Colors.

Ostrich Feathers,

Fine Willow Feathers,

Pheasant Feathers.

ALL STYLES OF MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNET FRAMES,

AND LATEST STYLES OF

HATS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS.

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No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

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French Opera Bonnets,

REAL NOVELTIES.

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MODEL HAT,

SUPERB FINISH

AND

EXQUISITE STYLE,

RENDER IT

THE HAT

OF

THE SEASON.

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Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

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Character and Chacteristic Men	1·50
Dr. Johns. By Donald G. Mitchell	1·50
Helen Courtenay's Promise	1·50
Helen Ford, the Actress	1·25
Mt. Calvary. By Mark Smith	1·75
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Diamond Edition of Tennyson	1·00
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Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood Frames, all sizes constantly on hand.

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Of every kind; and over 5000 different kinds of Stereoscopic Views.

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For the Pocket—Bound in Cloth, French, and Turkey Morocco, with Clasps or Tucks, holding from 2 to 24 pictures, ranging in price from 15 cents to $3·50.

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Of Fruit, Game, Fish, etc., all sizes, from 4x5 to 20x26 inches. Are by far the most beautiful, durable, and brilliant paintings, either for parlor, library, or dining-room pictures, ever presented to the public. Ranging in price, framed complete, from $2·00 to $32·00.

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From Life. Over 2000 subjects, embracing Officers of the United States Army and Navy, Divines, Statesmen, Actors, Actresses, Operatic Celebrities, etc.

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Mounted on heavy white card-board, 21x27 inches. Over 200 subjects—copied from the best works of Landseer, Herring, M. Angelo, Raphael, Turner, Bonheur, and others. Plain, $2·50; Colored, $4·00 each.

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Imperial, Medium, and Card Photographs of these truly splendid Marbles, consisting of Faith, Morning, Evening, Spirit's Flight, Immortality, etc., in Bas Relief. Ranging in price from 20 cents to $4·00 each.

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Imperial Medium, and Card Photographs of these elegant and fascinat ng subjects. Ranging in price from 20 cents to $3·00 each.

DIARIES,

Of all kinds, for 1866.

C. W. PITCHER,

NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET,

1t PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CARD.

Opera and Promenade Cloaks, Basquines and Circulars.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on OUR OPENING DAY, we will make A SPECIAL DISPLAY ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15,

When several novelties will be added to our extensive Stock, to which we invite the attention of ladies.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

ENGLISH HOSIERY.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

NO. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS FALL IMPORTATION

OF

HOSIERY,

EMBRACING

Merino Vests.
Merino Drawers.
Silk Vests and Pants.
Hose and Half Hose.
Ladies Striped Hose. (10 12 stuths
Children's Tartan Hose.
Children's merino Hose.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

SOLID COLORS POPLINS,

RICH STRIPED POPLINS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Stree

10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 129 North FRONT street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on FRILAY, the 19th day of October instant—THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises at GEORGE WILSON'S, No. 1829 MARKET street: STILL complete, empty HOGSHEADS, FUNNELS, etc etc

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to sale. P. C. ELLMAKER,

U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA October 10, 1866. (10 13 5t

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND

FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND SATINETS,

AND NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF

OVERCOATINGS,

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES

BLACK ALPACAS,

ALL GRADES AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense, will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a

SEASON OF PETITE

COMEDY,

SPECTACULAR

AND MELO-DRAMA

Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of

BRILLIANT STARS.

Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and upholstering—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular

FAMILY RESORT,

will be made regardless of cost.

OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

RICH BLACK SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10 13 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS

OF ALL DESIRABLE WIDTHS,

FROM AUCTION,

Several Lots from $8, $9, $10.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

10 3 2t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH COLORED

MOIRE ANTIQUE, $5·00.

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DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment. Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 10 13 3t*

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story Brick Dwelling-House, with double three-story back buildings, No. 1821 Spruce street. The house is replete with every convenience. Immediate possession given. Apply to LEWIS R. REDNER,

1t* No. 152 S. FOURTH street.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 8.—Large arrival of Mechanics to work at the Navy Yard, and the other Government works. All of them furnished gratuitously with Election Tickets, advice, and other valuable information.

Tuesday, 9.—Election Day. The people take charge of the Constitution, after being importuned so often to do so by President Johnson, and intend in the future to keep it in their hands.

Wednesday, 10.—Annual Excursion of the Democrats to Salt River. Tickets may be secured in advance by simply showing your credentials.

Thursday, 11.—First appearance of the Canard Family this season from Washington. Their arrival announced by telegraph all over the country. They are staying at present at "The Golden Bull."

Friday, 12.—Great prostration of the telegraphic wires in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa. The *Age* office unable to get any reliable election news from the above States.

Saturday, 13.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having submitted several questions to the Attorney-General as to whether the Supper Table Series is recognized by the Constitution, is awaiting an answer in writing.

ULTRA MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Everything Looking Blue

A Heavy Storm Throughout the Middle States.

Loss of the New Copperfastened Craft "My Policy."

The Crew on Short Rations for Several Days.

No Wreck Election of Anything Like It by the Oldest Inhabitant.

Full Particulars of the Storm.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WRECK OF THE "MY POLICY," AND UTTER DESPAIR OF THE "MAN AT THE WHEEL."

The heavy storm that passed over Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa last Tuesday, had a very damaging effect on the various Craft that were caught out in it. Heavy *blowing* was observable from all points of the compass several days before the storm, and clouds seemed to be gathering on the horizon. On the morning of Tuesday the sun rose bright as usual, but before noon it was evident that the bark *My Policy*, Captain Andrew Johnson, would either go under or else be dashed to pieces on the breakers. The *pumps* were worked vigorously all day long, under the supervision of First Mate Randall and Purser McCulloch. The bilge was attempted to be kept clear by Clymer and the other deck hands, but notwithstanding their most vigorous efforts, the waves so overwhelmed them as to continually keep them under water, and before six o'clock that night the craft went down with all on board.

The *My Policy* was very *badly rigged*, and *ranked I* 1, and was *copper fastened* throughout. She was condemned as unseaworthy by the Government inspectors in the fore part of last summer, and should have been laid up then, but her captain insisted upon running her, notwithstanding her *leaking* badly in every *trip* she made; and came near foundering in her last trip to Chicago and back, last September. She would have done so, had it not been for the efforts of Seward and Grant, the carpenter and gunner, who *threw overboard everything* in order to lighten her, and keep her leak above the water. She last spring ran against the old Tug *Thad. Stevens*, and got such a knock right between *wind and water* that it took careful *trimming* of the vessel, when under sail, to keep her afloat; in fact, the carpenter had been kept to work day and night upon her ever since the accident, and he believed, we think, that she would never be made tight or much of a vessel with all the repairing he could put on her. Although a comparatively new vessel, her *main timbers were rotten*, and she had *weak knees*, consequently it was impossible for her to carry the sail that the captain continually insisted upon crowding upon her. The underwriters, we understand, had *not made out her policy* at the time she went down, consequently she is a total loss, which falls mostly upon the captain, who was her principal owner.

The *My Policy* was built and launched at Washington, D. C., last April, and has had a very stormy time of it ever since. At the laying of the keel last March, the Secretary of the Navy was not invited to be present, the captain not being able to remember his name. Another incident that happened at her launching seemed to be the forerunner of misfortune to the craft. As they were knocking away the scaffolding around her, preparatory to her launch, Freedman's Bill was killed outright, and several of his co-laborers severely wounded.

The captain has made several *trips*, but none of them have proved *profitable* to him. The first accident to the *My Policy* was, as before noticed, running into the tug *Thad. Stevens*, and after that, on a little pleasure excursion with a party of the captain's friends on the 22d of February, when she was caught in a little squall, which carried away her figurehead (a "duck"), also her forestay and mainmast. This accident happened by the party being a little jolly, and a Philadelphia pilot by the name of Tom Florence being at the wheel, whose experience in navigating so large a craft was very limited. Putting into *Port*, they repaired the craft as well as they could, throwing the "duck" *overboard* and getting the carpenter to rig up a *jury* mast, the invention of Mr. Stanbery, and she has sailed ever since with that imperfect rig. She was always "down by the head," as the sailors have it, and steered very "wide," paying but little attention to her helm *during a blow*. The captain did better *laying in Port* than when under weigh. Her model was entirely original, with too much of the "Rake" about her, and experienced nautical men, such as Stanton, Chase, Harlan, and others, always predicted that, whatever she might do in fair weather, she would never live in a storm, and the second Tuesday in October storms were looked for by many as resulting in the total wreck of the craft, unless the captain would discharge his crew and dismantle the ship. But advice not being heeded, the result is as we lay before our readers to-day. Perhaps no craft that was ever built was ever run by any man against such overwhelming testimony, by competent judges, as to its utter unworthiness. And although *well provisioned*, and manned by picked men, and experienced ones, such as Randall, first mate, Seward, carpenter, Stanberry, rigger, Raymond, sailmaker, Welles, captain of the foretop, and others before the mast, she went down in spite of the best management, from the sole cause that she was rotten and unworthy. We hope no more shallops of that build will ever again spread sail in these waters.

True, if Important.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Blank Book* has sent on privately to the Series Editor the following information:—

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The President has just sent in to the Attorney-General the following questions, and requested that a response to them be returned in writing, in the Welsh language:—

First. The names of the different States (spelled out in full) that have given Democratic majorities, and in favor of "My Policy;" also, the official figures of such majorities?

Secondly. As to the exact whereabouts of my old friend Raymond, and whether he has recovered from his distemper, occasioned by being poisoned by a noxious Weed?

Thirdly. Whether, in the event of my death, my next of kin will be entitled to my Life Insurance in case the clerks of the Company have, from want of time or other causes, been "unable to made out my Policy?"

Fourthly. Whether, in the event of my not being re-elected, the Constitution could ever be recovered after my having left it in so many people's hands during my late trip to Chicago?

Fifthly. Whether the Philadelphia Post Office and indeed all others in that State, are clear of the radicals; and if they are, why my friend Clymer has not sent me the official election returns of his State?

Sixthly. When will be the election for Mayor in Philadelphia? and do the citizens intend ever to have a Mayor, or are they going to dispense with one, as heretofore?

Seventhly. Whether the Constitution of Jefferson Davis suffers by being left in Fortress Monroe, and whether it would be safe to leave it in the hands of Judge Underwood?

Eighthly. Do you think it would be a Congress such as the Constitution requires without any Democrats in it, and if the next Congress should assemble without a Democrat, would it be safe to leave myself in their hands?

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney-General to the above, the President will take his stand, and break it all to pieces, including the wash-bowl and pitcher.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS HAS TURNED UP IN CHICAGO.—"Westward the Star of Fenianism takes its way."

Answers to Correspondents.

J. R.—Many close parodies have been done on that Elegy of Gray's; but you don't go near enough even to *graze*.

A. S. S.—"Epitaph on a Donkey" declined, with thanks. We cannot allow you to gather posthumous bays in our columns.

Richmond writes to us twice a week, and thinks he ought to succeed because of his perseverance. Has he never heard of the Judge, who told the Jury, anxious to go out for some refreshments, that "the longer they sat there the sooner they would be discharged?" We can assure him the less frequently he sends copy the oftener it is likely to be put in.

Clear-Sighted.—We have two objections to your copy. First, you make a joke of a murder; and second, you make a murder of a joke.

THE "FALL" OF THE YEAR.

—The Canucks are beginning to take to the American national game. A match was played in Hamilton last week betweee clubs of "East" and "West." Six towns were represented. "East" won the match.

—An accident occurred at the State Fair in Chicago last week. The roof of a refreshment stand gave way, and fell inwards. The leg of one man was broken, and several other persons were more or less injured.

THE PRURIENT PRUDE.

Letter from Charles Reade Concerning "Griffith Gaunt."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—There is a kind of hypocrite that has never been effectually exposed for want of an expressive name. I beg to supply that defect in our language, and introduce to mankind the "Prurient Prude." Modesty in man or woman shows itself by a certain slowness to put a foul construction on things, and also by unobtrusively shunning indelicate matters and discussions. The "Prurient Prude," on the contrary, itches to attract attention by a parade of modesty (which is the mild form of the disease), or even by rashly accusing others of immodesty (and this is the noxious form).

"Doctor Johnson," said a lady, "what I admire in your dictionary is that you have inserted no improper words."

"What! you looked for them, madam?" said the Doctor.

Here was a "Prurient Prude" that would have taken in an ordinary lexicographer.

The wickeder kind of "Prurient Prude" has committed great ravages in our English railways, where the carriages, you must know, are small and seldom filled. Respectable men found themselves alone with a shy-looking female, addressed a civil remark to her, were accused at the end of the journey of attempting her virtue, and punished unjustly, or else had to buy her off, till at last, as I learn from an article in the *Saturday Review*, many worthy men refused to sit in a carriage where there was a woman only, such terror had the "Prurient Prude" inspired in manly breasts. The last of these heroines, however, came to grief; her victim showed fight, submitted to trial, and set the police on her. She proved to be, as any one versed in human nature could have foretold, a woman of remarkably loose morals, and she is at this moment expiating her three P's—Prudery, Prurience, and Perjury—in one of her Majesty's gaols.

Some years ago an English baronet was nearly ruined and separated from his wife by one of these ladies. He was from the country, and by force of habit made his toilet nearer the window than a Londoner would. A "Prurient Prude" lurked opposite, and watched him repeatedly, which is just what no modest woman would have done once, and interpreting each unguarded action by the light of her own foul imagination, actually brought a criminal charge against the poor soul. The charge fell to the ground the moment it was sifted; but, in the meantime, what agony had the "Prurient Prude" inflicted on an innocent family!

Unfortunately, the "Prurient Prude" is not confined to the female sex. It is not to be found among men of masculine pursuits; but it exists among writers. Example:—A divorce case, unfit for publication, is reported by all the English journals. Next day, instead of being allowed to die, it is renewed in a leader. The writer of this leader begins by complaining of the courts of law for giving publicity to—Fifth.—(N. B. The ridiculous misuse of this term, where not filth but crime is intended, is an infallible sign of a dirty mind, and marks the "Prurient Prude.") After this flourish of prudery, Pruriens goes with gusto into the details which he had just said were unfit for publication. Take your file of English journals, and you will soon lay your hand on this variety of the "Prurient Prude." A harmless little humbug enough.

But, as among women, so among writers, the "Prurient Prude" becomes a less transparent and more dangerous impostor, when, strong in the shelter of the anonymous, which hides from the public his own dissolute life and obscene conversation, he reads his neighbor by the light of his own corrupt imagination, and so his prurient prudery takes the form of slander, and assassinates the fair fame of his moral, intellectual, and social superior.

Now the five or six "Prurient Prudes" who defile the American press have lately selected me, of all persons, for their victim. They are trying hard to make the American public believe two monstrous falsehoods—first, that they are pure-minded men; secondly, that I am an impure writer.

Of course, if these five or six "Prurient Prudes" had the courage to do as I do, sign their names to their personalities, their names and their characters would be all the defense I should need. But, by withholding their signatures they give the same weight to their statements that an honest man gives by appending his signature, and compel me out of respect to the American public, whose esteem I value, to depart from the usual practice of authors in my position, and to honor mere literary vermin with a reply. The case, then, stands thus. I have produced a story called "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy." This story has, ever since December, 1865, floated the *Argosy*, an English periodical, and has been eagerly read in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In this tale I have to deal, as an artist and a scholar, with the very period Henry Fielding has described—to the satisfaction of Prurient Prudes; a period in which manners and speech were somewhat blunter than now-a-days; and I have to portray a great and terrible passion, Jealousy, and show its manifold consequences, of which even Bigamy (in my story) is one, and that without any violation of probability. Then I proceed to show the misery inflicted on three persons by bigamy, which I denounce as a crime. In my double character of moralist and artist, I present not the delusive shadow of bigamy, but its substance. The consequence is, that instead of shedding a mild lustre over bigamy, I fill my readers with a horror of bigamy, and a wholesome indignation against my principal male character, so far as I have shown him. Of course "Griffith Gaunt," like "Hard Cash," is not a child's book, nor a little girl's book: it is an ambitious story, in which I present the great passions that poets have sung with applause in all ages; it is not a boatful of pap; but I am not paid the price of pap. By the very nature of my theme I have been compelled now and then to tread on delicate ground; but I have trodden lightly and passed on swiftly, and so will all the pure-minded men and women who read me. No really modest woman will ever suffer any taint by reading "Griffith Gaunt," unless, indeed, she returns to its perusal, unsexed, and filled with prurient curiosity, by the foul interpretations of the "Prurient Prudes." Then come a handful of scribblers, whose lives are loose and their conversation obscene. They take my text, and read, it, not by its own light, but by the light of their own foul imaginations; and having so defiled it, by mixing their own filthy minds with it, they sit in judgment on the compound. To these impostors I say no more. The two words, "Prurient Prude," will soon run round the Union, and render its citizens somewhat less gullible by that class of impostors. One person, however, has slandered me so maliciously and so busily, that I am compelled to notice him individually, the more so as I am about to sue an English weekly for merely quoting him. The editor of a New York weekly called the *Round Table* has printed a mass of scurrility, direct and vicarious, to this purport:—

1. That "Griffith Gaunt" is an indecent publication.
2. That it is immoral.
3. That, like other novelists, the author deals in adultery, bigamy, and nameless, social crimes.
4. But that, unlike the majority of my predecessors, I side with the crimes I depict.
5. That the modesty and purity of women cannot survive the perusal of "Griffith Gaunt."
6. That this story was declined by some of the lowest sensational weekly papers of New York, on the ground that they did not dare to undertake its publication.
7. Passing from personal to vicarious slander, he prints the letter of an animal calling itself G. S. H., who suggests that some inferior writer wrote "Griffith Gaunt," and that I lent my name to it for a foreign market, and so he and I combined to swindle the Boston publishers—this, in England, we call felony.

Now, sir, I have often known some obscure dunce, who had the advantage of concealing his nameless name, treat an esteemed author with lofty contempt in the columns of a journal, and call his masterpiece a sorry production. I myself am well accustomed to that sort of injustice and insolence from scribblers, who could not write my smallest chapter to save their carcasses from the gallows, and their souls from premature damnation. But the spite and vanity of our inferiors in the great, profound, and difficult art of writing is generally satisfied by calling us dunces, and bunglers, and coxcombs, and that sort of thing.

In all my experience I never knew the press guilty of such a crime as the editor of the *Round Table* has committed. It is a deliberate attempt to assassinate the moral character of an author and a gentleman, and to stab the ladies of his own family to the heart, under pretense of protecting the women of a nation from the demoralizing influence of his pen.

You will see at once that I could not hold any communication with the *Round Table* or its editor, and I must, therefore, trust to American justness and generosity, and ask leave to reply in respectable columns.

In answer to statements 1, 2, 4, and 5, I pledge the honor of a gentleman that they are deliberate and intentional falsehoods, and I undertake to prove this before twelve honest American citizens, sworn to do justice between man and man.

As to No. 3, I really scarce know what my slanderer means. "Griffith Gaunt," under a delusion, commits bigamy; and of course bigamy may by a slight perversion of terms be called adultery. But no truthful person, attacking character, would apply both terms to a single act. Is bigamy more than polygamy? And is polygamy called that, and adultery too, in every district of the United States?

As to "the nameless social crimes," what does the beast mean? Did he find these in his own foul imagination, or did he find them in my text? If it was in the latter, of course he can point to the page. He shall have an opportunity.

Statement 6 is a lie by way of equivocation. The truth is, that before "Griffith Gaunt" was written, an agent of mine proposed to me to sound some newspaper proprietors, who had hitherto stolen my works, as to whether they would like to buy a story of me, instead of stealing it. I consented to this preliminary question being put, and I don't know what they replied to my agent. Probably the idea of buying, where they had formed a habit of stealing, was distasteful to them. But this you may rely on, that I never submit a line of manuscript to the judgment of any trader whatever, either in England or in America, and never will. Nothing is ever discussed between a trader and me except the bulk and the price. The price is sometimes a high one; but always a fair one, founded on my sales. If he has not the courage to pay for it, all the worse for him. If he has, the bargain is signed, and then, and not till then, he sees the copy.

I never intrusted a line of "Griffith Gaunt" to an agent. I never sent a line of it across the Atlantic to any human being, except to the firm of Ticknor & Fields; and even to that respectable firm, one of the partners in which is my valued friend, I did not send a line of it until they had purchased of me the right to publish it in the United States. And this purchase was made on the basis of an old standing agreement.

Compare these facts with the impression a miserable prevaricator has sought to create, to wit, that the proprietor of some low journal was allowed to read the manuscript or unpublished sheets of "Griffith Gaunt," and decined it on the score of morality.

Statement 7, which accuses me of a literary felony, is a deliberate, intentional falsehood. The *Argosy* is sold in New York, in great numbers, price sixpence. The editor of the *Round Table* is aware of this, and has seen "Griffith Gaunt" in it, with my name attached; yet he was so bent on slandering me, by hook or by crook, that he printed the letters "G. S. H." without contradiction, and so turned the conjecture of a mere fool into a libel and a lie.

I shall only add that I mean to collar the editor of the *Round Table*, and draw him and his slanders before a jury of his countrymen. He thinks there is no law, justice, or humanity for an Englishman in the great United States. We shall see.

Pending the legal inquiry, I earnestly request my friends in the United States to let me know who this editor of the *Round Table* is, and all about him, so that we may meet on fair terms before the jury.

All editors of American journals who have any justice, fair play, or common humanity to spare to an injured stranger, will print this letter, in which one man defends himself against many; and will be good enough to accept my thanks for the same in this writing.

CHARLES READE,
No. 5 Albert-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

P. S.—I demand as my right the undivided honor of all the insults that have been misdirected against Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. These gentlemen have had no alternative; they could not bow to slander, and discontinue "Griffith Gaunt" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, without breaking faith with me, and driving their subscribers to the *Argosy*. The whole credit and discredit of "Griffith Gaun," my master-piece, belongs to me, its sole author and original vendor.

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The State Elections.

From the Times.

The results of the late elections show very clearly that the contest has been almost precisely as it was two years ago, between the Democratic and the Union parties. The differences between Congress and the President have had no perceptible influence upon the party divisions of the past four or five years. Nor has the Philadelphia Convention, strong as was the impression which it made at the outset upon the public mind, produced any marked effect upon political organizations in the several States where elections have been held. On the one side is the old Democratic vote, increased or diminished somewhere here and there by local influences, and on the other is the Union majority, stronger on the whole than ever before, and not at all affected either by the strong appeals made to its judgment and reason, or by the influence and patronage of the General Government brought to bear upon it. It is undoubtedly true that the whole power of the Administration has been thrown against the Republican party; yet that power, great as it always is, has been able to effect absolutely nothing in the general result.

The reason of this is found in the fact that it has been thrown in favor of the Democratic party, as organized and directed during the war. It has not been used with primary regard to the principles and policy of the Administration itself. The Philadelphia Convention set forth what we believe to be the Administration platform on the subject of Restoration; but that platform was not made the basis of political action by the Administration itself or by anybody else. It was simply surrendered to the Democratic party as a stepping-stone to power. The leaders of that party seized upon it for that use. Their subsequent action proved conclusively that their motives in accepting and endorsing it were partisan—that they sought, not so much the restoration of the Union as the reorganization and reinstatement of their own party.

The Philadelphia Convention gave the country a basis of restoration upon the principles settled by the war—and to this the South gave its unanimous, sincere, and cordial assent. If the Democrats of the North had accepted it with the same sincere desire for the public good, it would have been indorsed and reaffirmed by the people. But they did nothing of the sort. They took it as part of their own stock in trade. They seized it as the ladder upon which they were to climb back again into the high places from which they had been expelled. Designed as a great national movement, for the attainment of national ends, it became, in their hands, a tool for the attainment of a partisan purpose—for the resumption of official place and party power.

Unfortunately the friends of the Administration lent themselves to the project. Democratic committees and Democratic candidates repaired to Washington and demanded of the Administration the aid of its patronage and its influence for their party purposes, and it was very largely accorded to them. Democrats of Copperhead antecedents were appointed to office—not universally, perhaps o ten through inadvertence and lack of information—but upon the application of Democratic leaders, far more anxious to restore their party to power than to serve the Administration or save the Union. The same men, acting from the same motives, secured Democratic nominations for State offices and for Congress, wherever they had chances of success, and the whole current of political action ran in the same direction.

The natural effect of all this was to produce upon the public mind the conviction that the aim of the Administration was to restore the Democratic party to power; and as this conviction grew the political power of the Administration dwindled until it absolutely ceased, as the result shows, to have any perceptible influence upon the elections whatever. There is one thing upon which the people have made up their minds, and neither the President nor any other power can change it, and that is that the restoration of the Union shall not be intrusted to the men who tried to destroy it by war, nor to those who failed to resist that attempt by all the means in their power. This determination may not be logical, nor constitutional, nor strictly in accordance with the rights of States and sections; but it is instinctive and unconquerable. Once let it be distinctly understood that the Democratic party is not to be restored to its old ascendancy, and the people will be liberal, just, and generous in their adjustment of all political differences; but so long as that point is left in doubt, they will be exacting and intolerant upon all. The late elections show that they intend to have guarantees upon that point first; and nothing is likely to be gained, in any quarter or by any party, by resisting and defying their will.

Late Elections—Our National Finances.

From the Herald.

The elections that have just taken place have made the issue with regard to Southern restoration a simple one. The conditions laid down by Congress have been approved by the popular voice—by the people of the Northern States, who have the sole power over the question in their hands. When we say the Northern States, we take it for granted that the rest will go as Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa have gone. The elections in these States are sufficient to show the current and force of popular sentiment throughout the whole North. The verdict is decisive.

The action of Congress next session in the matter of restoring the Southern States will be undoubtedly in accordance with this verdict. The conservative Republicans, having obtained the victory and secured the lease of power they wanted, can now afford to act with more promptness and generosity in restoring the South than under other circumstances. They have nothing to fear with regard to their political future by admitting the Southern States immediately those States ratify the Constitutional amendment. They will even strengthen their position by doing so. They are powerful enough in Congress to carry out this policy in spite of the radical destructives. The President, too, it is to be hoped, will see the necessity of the present situation, and will act in concert with the conservative majority in bringing about an early restoration under the Congressional plan. This, it seems to us, is the only practicable plan left, and the only safe course left to pursue.

We need a speedy settlement of the political difficulty, not only because there is danger in keeping it open until it becomes chronic, but because there are other important questions demanding attention. The most important of these is that relating to our national finances. We present the extraordinary spectacle at the present time of being the richest and most prosperous country in the world, raising nearly a hundred and fifty millions a year surplus revenue, paying off the national debt rapidly, and showing beyond dispute our ability to extinguish the whole debt in fifteen or twenty years, and yet, at the same time, our securities are not worth in the markets of the world half their real value compared with the securities of other countries. British Three Per Cent. Consols are quoted at ninety, while our six per cent. gold-bearing interest bonds are selling at seventy.

A comparison with the stocks of other nations will show a similar result, if not quite so great a difference. To the mass of people this anomalous state of things must seem almost incomprehensible. It is really a humiliating spectacle for us, and it calls for some action to place our credit on a proper footing. The credit of an individual is measured by his ability to pay, always supposing he is honest and willing to pay. It should be the same with nations. Taking it for granted that no one has any doubt of this great republic keeping its faith with the national creditors, the only question that would be raised to keep our stocks depreciated is as to our means of paying. Well, the exhibit we have made and are making of our wonderful resources is a sufficient answer to that. While the richest nations of Europe have great difficulty in making both ends meet, and have nearly reached the limit of their productive power, we, with a debt as large as the largest, reckoning by the interest it bears, have an immense surplus revenue, and are able to pay off the principal of our debt at the rate of nearly a hundred and fifty millions a year.

This is our present condition; but when we look at the incalculable resources of this vast continent, at the surprising productive power of thirty-five millions of active and enlightened freemen, and at the increase of population, which doubles in twenty-five years—when we look at these facts, unparalleled in the history of nations, who can doubt our ability to pay not only the interest, but the principal of the debt also within a few years? In fact, a debt that would weigh down any other country is comparatively a trifle to us.

We call upon the Administration and Congress, then, to heal up our political troubles at once, and turn their attention to this most important matter. Let our finances and financial system be placed upon such a basis as to make our credit stand as high or higher than that of any nation; for that is where it ought to be. Let the debt be consolidated and simplified in one form, and a sinking fund established at the same time, with the fixed object of extinguishing the whole within a reasonable time. Let non-interest-bearing legal tenders be substituted for the national bank notes, and the interest-bearing bonds, upon which these notes are based, be cancelled to the same amount. The interest which the Government would thus save—say some twenty millions a year—might be made the sinking fund, or a part of it. By skillful, statesmanlike management in making these changes, a considerable portion of the debt might be swept away in the process. Nothing would bring us sooner to specie payments, and it would effectually destroy the moneyed oligarchy which is fastening itself upon the country and the labor of the poor. Assuming that our political difficulties will be settled, this remains the paramount subject for our statesmen and the Government to take up. What statesman will immortalize himself—what party will establish itself—by solving this the greatest of all our domestic questions?

Falsifying Election Returns.

From the World.

The *Herald* is the most scandalously unfair of all the radical papers in its published election returns and comments upon the same. Having predicted the utter rout of the Democratic party in the election just past, it manages to give the impression to its readers that the radicals had made heavy gains, when the facts are the other way. In the case of Ohio, for instance, it compares the majority this year with Cox's majority last year in the canvass for Governor. Cox, it will be remembered, made several anti-negro-suffrage speeches, for which he was cut at the polls by the radicals, thus very largely reducing his own vote as compared with the rest of his ticket.

The proper comparison with the vote of last Tuesday is that of 1864, when the full vote was out. Lincoln's majority was nearly 60,000; we do not believe the Republican majority this year will reach 30,000—the radicals do not claim more than 42,000. Vallandigham was beaten by nearly 100,000 majority, and judging by that vote, we have made enormous gains; but it would not be a fair comparison. The following figures tell the story of the heavy Democratic gains as compared with the vote two years since:—

	1864	1866	Loss about
Pennsylvania, Rep. maj...	20,076	10 000	10,000
Ohio, Rep., majority.....	59,586	30,000	20,000
Indiana, Rep majority....	20,189	10,000	10,000
Iowa, Rep. majority.....	39,479	25,000	14,000

We have given in the above estimate higher figures to the radicals than we think the official figures will give them, but in no event can they come any ways near their majorities in 1864. Why cannot the *Herald* be at least as honest as the Boston *Advertiser*, which acknowledges itself disappointed by the result, which did not come up to its expectations?

The *Herald* has made itself perfectly ridiculous by its recent summersaults. It was Democratic up to the Maine election, because it supposed the tide ran that way; then it turned radical because it supposed the Congressional party would be overwhelmingly indorsed. In both cases it blundered; the radicals retain their Congressional majority, it is true, but the increase of votes is with the Democrats. The highest aim of the *Herald* is to be a weathercock, but it makes a very poor one, as it can never tell which way the wind blows.

The Contested Seats.

From the Tribune.

The present Congress was compelled to act on several cases of contested seats. The Republican majority being nearly three to one, while party feeling ran very high, there was great danger that politics would exert an influence over their decisions. So far, however, it would seem that the people, on appeal, have sustained the action of the majority.

In the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, A. H. Coffroth (Dem.) was returned to the present House, and held the seat several months. The House, on a contest, gave it to General William H. Koontz (Rep.). The people have just re-elected General Koontz by a far larger majority than he claims to have received in 1864.

In the Twenty-first District, General Dawson (Dem.) was returned by 125 majority. Smith Fuller (Rep.) contested. The House confirmed General Dawson in the seat. John Covode (Rep.) now carries that district by 350 majority. From the Seventh District of Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.) was returned by 584 majority. General Henry D. Washburne (Rep.) contested, claiming that a heavy fraudulent vote had been polled for Voorhees. The House finally decided that it was so, and gave the seat to General Washburne. He has just carried the district for the Fortieth Congress by 600 majority.

Pennsylvania.

From the Tribune.

The general result in Pennsylvania is substantially, as we have already stated, a sum of eighteen Republican Congressmen elect, of whom two are positive gains. General Henry L. Cake's majority in the Tenth District is 185 over his opponent, Dr. C. M. Gloninger, and this is due, we do not doubt, more to the emergent and rising intelligence of the people than to the personal worth of the candidate. The Twenty-first District will return the Hon. John Covode, a popular representative man of his State, after an absence for a term from Congress. His majority of 350 is a very decided one, viewing the fact that his District previously elected a Copperhead as unrepentant and inveterate as the Hon. John L. Dawson.

The radical candidate in the Twelfth District, Mr. James Archibald, has manfully determined to contest the fraudulent re-election of his competitor, the Hon. Charles Denison, its present member of Congress. There can be no doubt whatever as to the lawless and disgraceful means undertaken to bring about this Copperhead success. On the day of election 300 false naturalization papers, already filled out, were seized at Hyde Park, a small dependence of the city of Scranton, and we have trustworthy assurance that over 2000 illegal votes were polled in Luzerne county. Mr. Archibald's technical defeat is wholly out of proportion to his popularity and influence in the district wherein he resides, and, as he is but 700 votes behind his competitor, he will inevitably contest the case, with the best chance of rendering another gain to the radical delegation in Congress.

Ohio.

From the Tribune.

Of the States which on Tuesday held their elections, Ohio is likely to claim the banner. Almost every part of the State makes the most cheering reports, and Democratic gains outside of Cincinnati, are rare exceptions. The Republican majority of 1865 (29,536) has been nearly doubled, as the latest despatches indicate that it will not fall below 45,000. The following are the majorities in the counties heard from, compared with the majorities of 1865:—

UNION MAJORITIES			DEM. MAJORITIES		
Counties.	1866.	1865	Counties.	1866.	1865.
Belmont.....	240	74	Butler.....	1500	1294
Clark.....	450	1227	Crawford....	1177	1132
Clinton.....	1200	1075	Marion.....	150	197
Cuyahoga....	3000	2663	Ottawa.....	148	223
Erie.....	1150	492	Sandusky....	170	194
Green.....	2300	1550	Seneca.....	254	235
Huron.....	2000	1258	Tuscarawas..	400	333
Lucas.....	1100	1229			
Medina.....	1100	835			
Preble.....	950	809			
Scioto.....	500	389			
Stark.....	900	441			
Van Wert....	225	94			
Washington .	700	197			

The only thing to mar this glorious victory is the probable defeat of Columbus Delano in the Thirteenth District. All the other Republican candidates in the Republican districts have been elected, and the Congressional delegation will therefore stand sixteen Republicans to three Democrats.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3000 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted.....		$2,432 82
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand.....	83,000 00	
		152,432 82
United States legal-tender notes.....	66,988 00	
National bank notes.....	17,169 00	
Due from banks and bankers.....	8,739 36	
Fractional currency and cash items..	14,257 97	
		109,154 33
Banking House.....	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,788 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$326,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,340 99
Profits and loss.....	6,809 03
Total.....	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. 10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 30 Treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, PHILADELPHIA, October 12, 1866.

The undersigned call upon all members having TORCHES and other property belonging to the Club to return the same to the hall on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President. GEORGE W. TRUMAN, JR. Marshal. W. HARRY MILLER, Chairman of Com. Torches and Transparencies. EZRA LUKENS, 10 12 2t Chairman of Room Committee.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others. 10 10 12t W. B. SHAWN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held. CHARLES M. SITER, Secretary. Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 10t

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, October, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the room of the Association, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM streets. 10 12 3t JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.

DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, NO. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 3d instant, a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., or One Dollar per share, was declared, payable on and after the 13th instant. 10 12 3t* S. ALTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors, 10 4 15t C. R. LIDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 5 29 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in the city, for 25 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Twilled Flannels.
Fine quality Sack Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.

JUST OPENED,

A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntlets.
Kid Gloves, a superior quality for $1·25; $1 25 Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. 8 18§1

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Have Just Received from Recent Sales:—

Lupin's double-width All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splendid quality, 95 cents, worth $1·25.
Heavy Water Proof Cloaking, 6-4 wide, $1·50.
Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, cheapest in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents.
Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to $1.
Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Large size All-Wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, $1·75; Grey Blankets, $1 60.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 37½c.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 37½, to 45c.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
25 cents for 5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 39c.
Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21, 25, to 37½ cents.
Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 23 cents.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.
Plain and Hemstitched Handkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 2m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½.
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINEN GOODS,

And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', No. 922 ..... FINE STREET ..... No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Bosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', 9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, 27 1m No. 169 N. EIGHTH Street. Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St. HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,	BLACK THREAD, MONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

FARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPENING OF

FALL GOODS.

PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. [4 12stuthrp

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

THE IMPROVED

DUPLEX SKIRT

Is now meeting with great sale by

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET. 10 6 stuthlm

CLOTHS,

For Ladies' Sacques, Cloaks, and Circulars,

OF CHOICE STYLES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard.
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, in great variety, at prices below competition. 8 13 w&m

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!

OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool De aines, etc.
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Checks, etc.
SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety cheap and good.
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S, (Late Thornley & Chism's), N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 3m

GREY PLAID POPLINS,

For Misses' and Children.

NEW LOTS IN CHOICE STYLES

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., 10 11 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2 29. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·90, worth $2·50. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1·00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1 up Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1 25. Blankets—300 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains, wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Children's Handkerchiefs.
Printed Handkerchiefs,
French Linen Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City. 9 17 1t2 31rp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning,

A CASE OF

Silk Warp Wincey Cloths,

FOR LADIES' WALKING SUITS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. 10 11 thstu3t

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose Establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,

SUCH AS

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,

And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs, all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street. 9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S, [10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Newest styles in every variety.

CLOAKS AND FURS.

C. LEWISSN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,

All of New Styles and the Best Workmanship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,

All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock

C. LEWISSON, No. 14 South SECOND Street, 9 28 1mw3m] Six doors below Market, Philadelphia.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.

The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.

THE OLD STAND, WATKINS', NINTH and CHERRY Streets.

SEE THE PRICES.

Waterproof Cloaks, only $3.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed, $6 50.
Heavy Beaver Basques trimmed, $6 50

The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.

DAVID WATKINS, No. 131 N. NINTH Street, N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.

The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuthslm

ADVERTISEMENT

MRS. ENTERPRISE USES DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP,

AND HAS FINISHED A LARGE WASH BY NINE O'CLOCK, BUT MRS. FOGY DON'T USE IT, AND WORKS HARD FOR MANY LONG HOURS.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP.

SAVES TIME.

SAVES LABOR.

SAVES MONEY.

SAVES CLOTHES.

SAVES SOAP.

SAVES WOMEN.

IT SAVES WOMEN.

YES, IT SAVES WOMEN.

SO IT DOES.

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES

USE THIS SOAP,

And Could not be Persuaded to do Without It.

In recommending this Soap, we feel confident that nothing we can say will be more pointed than the following flattering testimonials from establishments generally known to the public:—

MESSRS. J. B. DOBBINS & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have tested your ELECTRIC SOAP, and are happy to say it gives entire satisfaction. For many purposes it surpasses any other soap we have ever used.
Very truly yours,
J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Continental Hotel.
Philadelphia, August 23 1865.

PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE, August 25, 1865.
MESSRS. J. B DOBBINS & CO.—Gents:—We have tried to economize in our laundry work at this institution, have bought materials, and made our own soap; but being induced to try your ELECTRIC SOAP, have to report our work done better, with less labor, and a saving of thirty per cent. in the cost of soap.
We manufacture our own woollen blankets, and have never been able to cleanse the wool so efficiently and at so little cost, as when using your soap.
The most difficult washing in our hospital can be done better, and with less expense with your soap, than any we have ever made or bought.
Respectfully, J. W. MALONE,
Superintendent of Mechanics at Philadelphia Almshouse.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
No. 1520 S. Ninth street, below Dickerson,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1865
MESSRS. J. B. DOBBINS & CO.:—Having used your ELECTRIC SOAP in various departments of our extensive laundry, we find it very satisfactory.
It saves much time and labor, cleansing effectually, leaving the goods in splendid order, and at less cost than soaps we have formerly used.
We have found nothing equal to it for extracting grease spots from carpets and woollen clothing.
HENRY M. BOWEN, Superintendent.
C. FRANK COBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

FRANK A SHUTE, Proprietor of the Quaker City Laundry, says he cannot praise it too highly.

MRS. C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshal street, Says that the time and labor of washing is so much reduced by the use of this SOAP as to excite astonishment.

REV. E. I. D. PEPPER
Says his family are perfectly delighted with it.

It is also very highly recommended by
CALEB CLOTHIER No. 1630 Filbert street.
Mrs. W. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street.
Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN.
Rev. S. THOMAS.
Rev A. MANSHIP.
Rev. D. L. PATTERSON.
Mr. THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 Chesnut street.
Mr ABRAHAM L HART, No. 327 Lombard street.
Mr. ISAAC MOSS, No. 2202 Green street.
Mr. SIMON GARTLAND, Undertaker, Thirteenth and Chesnut streets.
Mr. J. M. BROWN, No. 1034 Race street.
Mr RICHARD BROWN, No. 435 Wharton street.
Mrs. HUGHES, No 634 N. Fifteenth street.
Mr. WM. H. RICHARDSON, No 700 Market street.
Mr. J. WIEGAND, Cashier Mechanics' Bank.
Mr. H. C. STOUT, No. 1105 Wallace street.
Mr. J. S. WALTER, No. 2110 Green street.
Mr. HENRY COHEN, No. 507 Chesnut street.
Mr. WILLIAM RICH, No. 925 Lombard street.
And all the leading Hotels in Baltimore.

We might add pages of testimony from all parts of city and country. We request every housekeeper to give it one fair trial, and by

USING IT ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
She will constantly find it the WOMAN'S FRIEND

IT MAKES THE HANDS

SOFT AND WHITE

AND

WILL NOT INJURE

THE

MOST DELICATE FABRIC.

BLANKETS,
CLOTHS,
FLANNELS,
COTTONS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE,
EMBROIDERIES,
MERINOES,
CASHMERES,
LACES,
SILKS,
LINENS, Etc.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Manufactured only by
DOBBINS & LOVE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No 107 S. FIFTH STREET

ALL ARE WASHED

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

WITH VERY LITTLE LABOR,

And in One-Fourth of the Time

USUALLY REQUIRED.

Woollens do not shrink when washed with this Soap, and Dresses can be washed without being ripped apart. Fast colors are made bright and clear, and it is invaluable for cleansing Paint, Oil Cloths, etc. There is

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE USE OF THIS SOAP,

As the Clothes are not worn out by the use of Washing Machines, and the time and labor saved is worth more than the entire cost of the Soap. The materials used in the manufacture of this Soap are all of the finest quality, unadulterated, and is made by a very superior process, having cleansing properties that will be found most astonishing; and at the same time it will be found pleasant to the hands, as it tends to make them soft and smooth. A single trial will satisfy any person that this Soap should be in every family.

It is used by cutting into small shavings, and dissolving in hot water; then soaking the Clothes five to ten minutes: then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary Soap.

For cleaning Paint use a sponge or cloth saturated with the solution. It will leave the Paint bright and uninjured. The repeated use of it on painted wood tends to make it glossy.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS
IN THE UNITED STATES.
Manufactured only by
DOBBINS & LOVE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WHOLESALE OFFICE:
No. 107 S. FIFTH STREET.

In recommending this Soap, we feel confident that nothing we can say will be more pointed than the following flattering testimonials from establishments generally known to the public:—

MESSRS. J. B. DOBBINS & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have tested your ELECTRIC SOAP, and are happy to say it gives entire satisfaction. For many purposes it surpasses any other soap we have ever used.
Very truly yours,
J. E KINGSLEY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Continental Hotel.
Philadelphia, August 23, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE, August 25, 1865.
MESSRS. J. B. DOBBINS & CO.—Gents:—We have tried to economize in our laundry work at this institution, and have bought materials, and made our own soap; but being induced to try your ELECTRIC SOAP, have to report our work done better, with less labor, and a saving of thirty per cent. in the cost of soap.
We manufacture our own woollen blankets, and have never been able to cleanse the wool so efficiently, and at so little cost, as when using your soap.
The most difficult washing in our hospital can be done better, and with less expense, with your soap, than any we have ever made or bought.
Respectfully, J. W. MALONE,
Superintendent of Mechanics at Philadelphia Almshouse.

OFFICE OF THE PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
No. 1520 S. Ninth street, below Dickerson,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1865
MESSRS J B DOBBINS & CO.:—Having used your ELECTRIC SOAP in the various departments of our extensive Laundry, we find it very satisfactory.
It saves much time and labor, cleansing effectually, leaving the goods in splendid order, and at less cost than Soaps we have formerly used.
We have found nothing to equal it for extracting grease spots from carpets and woollen clothing.
HENRY M BOWEN, Superintendent.
C. FRANK COBB, Secretary and Treasurer.

FRANK A. SHUTE, Proprietor of "The Quaker City Laundry," says that he cannot praise it too highly.

MRS. C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, Says that the time and labor of washing is so much reduced by the use of this soap as to excite astonishment.

REV. E. I. D. PEPPER
Says his family are perfectly delighted with it.

It is also very highly recommended by
CALEB CLOTHIER, No. 1630 Filbert street.
Mrs. W. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street.
Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN.
Rev. S THOMAS.
Rev. A. MANSHIP.
Rev. D L. PATTERSON.
Mr. THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 Chesnut street.
Mr. ABRAHAM L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street.
Mr. ISAAC MOSS, No. 2202 Green street.
Mr. SIMON GARTLAND, Undertaker, Thirteenth and Chesnut streets.
Mr. J. M. BROWN, No. 1034 Race street.
Mr. RICHARD BROWN, No. 435 Wharton street.
Mr. HUGHES, No 634 North Fifteenth street.
Mr. WM. H. RICHARDSON, No. 700 Market street.
Mr. J. WIEGAND, Cashier Mechanics' Bank.
Mr. H. C. STOUT, No. 1105 Wallace street.
Mr. J. S. WALTER, No. 2110 Green street.
Mr. HENRY COHEN, No 507 Chesnut street.
Mr. WILLIAM RICH, No. 925 Lombard street.
And all the leading Hotels in Baltimore.

We might add pages of testimony from all parts of city and country. We request every housekeeper to give it one fair trial, and by

USING IT ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
She will constantly find it the WOMAN'S FRIEND.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP.

SAVES TIME.

SAVES LABOR.

SAVES MONEY.

SAVES CLOTHES.

SAVES SOAP.

SAVES WOMEN.

IT SAVES WOMEN.

YES, IT SAVES WOMEN.

SO IT DOES.

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES

USE THIS SOAP,

And Could not be Persuaded to do Without It.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 99. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866. QUADRUPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

An Institution for the practical education of young men for the active duties of Business Life.

A REGULARLY INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

Established November 2, 1863 Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1865, with power to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.

Conducted upon the best system of instruction extant, and offering in all respects advantages of the highest order.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE

EMBRACES

Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Customs, Laws, and Regulations of Trade, Etc. Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

The Higher Mathematics, Phonography, Ornamental Penmanship, and Telegraphing.

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE

Is of the most complete, thorough, and practical character. In the

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS,

Advantages are afforded to those who desire a knowledge of

ACTUAL COUNTING-HOUSE PRACTICE,

Such as have never before been placed within the reach of Students in Commercial Colleges or Schools. This Course combines

THEORY AND PRACTICE,

Giving the student in the shortest possible time an insight into all the forms, routine and details of business, and fitting him in the best manner to enter at once upon the duties of any position, as a practical accountant.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The unrivalled advantages possessed by this institution for imparting instruction in the science of accounts, place it, in this respect, at the head of Business or Commercial Colleges.

This is one of the prominent branches taught in all schools of this kind, and the fact that it is taught in many of them in a very inefficient manner, should make our substantial claims in this particular a controlling consideration with all seeking a busines education.

We claim to have established and perfected a course of instruction which is wholly unsurpassed, and, in many points, unapproached by that of any other similar institution in the country.

The points wherein we claim superior excellencies are:—

First. In the Method of Teaching.

Second. In the Course of Instruction, which, for VARIETY, SCOPE, and PRACTICAL UFILITY is unequalled.

Third. In the number, experience, and qualifications of the instructors, in which respect the institution has always maintained the highest rank.

Fourth. In the fact that the proprietor is the author of the most complete and extensive Text-Book on this subject extant, and which is the only work of the kind published that contains a thorough and reliable exposition of ACTUAL COUNTING-HOUSE PRACTICE.

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.

This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever published, affords the best indication of the value of the course of instruction on the Science of Accounts pursued in this Institution. Every young man who designs entering any Commercial School should first procure a copy of this book. It contains 448 pages, large octavo, and is composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business. Price $3 50. Sent by mail to any address.

TELEGRAPHING.

The Telegraph Department is complete with every facility for qualifying persons for Practical Operators on Sound or Paper Instruments, with regular office practice.

EMPLOYMENT.

Young men seeking employment should bear in mind that the reputation and standing of this institution as a thorough

Practical School of Business.

Render its indorsement the best passport to success and advancement. Its graduates are now occupying prominent positions in every part of the country, and receive the highest salaries.

Catalogues and Descriptive Circulars of Fairbanks' Book-keeping on application.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT.

T. B. MERCHANT,
SECRETARY. 1t

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A NEW LOT OF

MAGENTA AND BLACK PLAIDS, 37½ CENTS.
ONE LOT OF TARTAN PLAID, 37½ CENTS.
STRIPE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL, 62½ CENTS.
GOOD QUALITY BLACK ALPACAS, 45, 50, 60, 65c., up to $1.25 A YARD.
FINE QUALITY ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.
FRENCH MERINOES.
FRENCH CHINTZES, YARD WIDE.
ALL-WOOL AND DOMET FLANNELS.
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.
PLAIN AND TWILLED GREYS AND RED FLANNELS.
FINE QUALITY SACK FLANNELS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS, ETC. ETC.

JUST OPENED FROM AUCTION,

SEVERAL LOTS OF WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, VERY CHEAP.

KID GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AT $1·25,

The Best in the City for that Price.

GOOD QUALITY WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES.
$1·00 FOR JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LADIES' AND GENTS' MERINO VESTS AND PANTS.

CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS AND PANTS.

SEVERAL LOTS OF LADIES' GLOVES, left from last season, selling off very cheap.

SEVERAL NEW LOTS OF LADIES' GLOVES, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert.

N. B.—DAILY RECEIVING NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION. 1t

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET,

HAVING REOPENED HIS NEW STORE,

(WARNOCK'S OLD STAND),

Has now in Store, purchased within the past week for Cash,

NEW GOODS,

Consisting in part of—

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS,
HEAVY SOLID COLORED SILKS,
HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES—Very Cheap.
SUPERB BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FINE PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,
EXTRA FINE HANDSOME FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
In Elegant Designs for Misses,
PIM'S PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,

CLOAKING VELVET,

LYONS BLACK VELVET—Finest Imported,
HEAVY WHITE CORDED SILK FOR EVENING DRESS,
8-4 PLAIN FRENCH MUSLINS,
8-4 GOLD DOT FRENCH GAUZE FOR EVENING DRESSES, a very elegant article.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES, very wide.

Having purchased at Auction part of the stock of Madame Grosjean, consisting of—

HANDSOME HANDKERCHIEFS, Initial Lettered.
PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRIC, Trimmed with Real Lace.
LACE (REAL) SETS, SKIRTS, ETC.,

Will be Sold at Half the Actual Cost.

200 doz. Real Kid Gloves at $1·25, a Bargain.
50 doz. White Kid Gloves at $1·25.

A Full Line of

Ladies' and Men's Fall and Winter Gloves,

Gents' Driving Gloves, new,

JOUVIN KID, Our Own Importation.

INFANTS' WAISTS, A NEW SHAPE.

2000 EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC BANDS—BARGAINS.

Linen Goods, Linen Goods.

200 doz. LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 25c.
1000 doz. do. do. from 28 to 62c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
100 doz. BOYS' COLORED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN TOWELS AND TABLE DAMASKS.
50 doz. FRINGED TOWELS, ALL LINEN, 25 CENTS.
LINEN DAMASK TOWELS, ALL PRICES.
LINEN DAMASK, $1·25 and $1 75 per yard.
LOOM TABLE LINEN, Cheap, 95 cents to $1 37.
LINEN HUCK BY THE YARD, Low.
1 CASE ALLENDALE QUILTS, at $1·25.

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets.

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 BLANKETS,

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

Flannels, Flannels.

All-Wool Flannels at 37 Cents.

BALLARDVALE AND STEVENS FLANNELS, All Grades.
HEAVY SHAKER ALL WOOL, 50 CTS.
SHAKER FLANNELS, ALL PRICES.
CANTON FLANNELS, 20 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
DOMESTIC, ALL THE LEADING MAKES.
SCARLET TUFTED CLOTHS FOR OPERA CLOAKS.
FROSTED BEAVERS FOR CLOAKS, CHEAP.
BEST WATER-PROOF CLOAKING.

HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,

Closing Out Our Hoop Skirts for Want of Room.

An Invoice of Ames' Patent Skirts. Just received, the GABRIELLE SKIRT, with an ENTIRELY NEW Adjustment, warranted not to break, especially adapted for POLONAIS Dresses.

A Full Line of English Hosiery, Etc,
Scarlet Sack Flannel, Etc.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. R. LEE would take this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past few years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 N. EIGHTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH

AND

SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortmen's of JEWELRY, etc., of any in the city.

A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

REMEMBER

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street.

TO SOJOURNERS IN OUR CITY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH

AND

SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of JEWELRY, etc., of any in the city.

A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

REMEMBER

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street.

TO OUR CITIZENS GENERALLY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH

AND

SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT

OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of JEWELRY, etc., of any in the city.

A splendid assortment of

SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND.

REMEMBER

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LACE CURTAINS.

LACE CURTAINS!

Real Lace Curtains!

ALSO,

Nottingham Curtains!

AUCTION GOODS

From Very Low to a High Grade,

ALL CHEAP,

AT LESS PRICES THAN THE

SAME GOODS SOLD

BEFORE THE WAR.

THOSE WHO HAVE WAITED UNTIL

CURTAINS WERE CHEAP,

NEED WAIT NO LONGER.

BARGAINS

AT

W. HENRY PATTEN'S,

FOR CASH ONLY,

No. 1408 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS,

FROM

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office, as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.

Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.

WM. H. OLIVER, Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co.

DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

Have never failed to preserve their contents in cas of fire.

Business men generally spend too little time in the examination and purchase of their safes. Many of them conclude they are all about alike, and then the question of price rules. If they would reflect on this matter they would see they were wrong. As nearly all makers claim to use a different filling, the quality must vary. The fact that safes of all makers have passed through fires successfully, does not demonstrate that they are all equally fire-proof.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

NEVER MOULD THEIR COFTENTS.
NEVER MOULD THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

NEVER CORRODE THE IRON.
NEVER CORRODE THE IRON.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES
MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

Never Lose their Fire proof Qualities.
Never Lose their Fire-proof Qualities.

Many people supposed when they bought their safes, years ago, that they would last a lifetime. They now find that the dry atmosphere of their offices has exhausted all the virtue their safes ever had, and many are using safes which, although once good, are now entirely worthless. On the contrary, in our safes the water remains crystalized in the alum until the fire takes place, when it is driven out into the plaster of Paris, by which it is surrounded. The latter, by this operation, is set firmly, and thus small cavities or air chambers are formed, which are non-conductors of heat.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

HAVE COMBINATION LOCKS.

Our Patent Combination Lock is the most simple and secure lock ever offered to the public. It has no springs whatever, nor does it have to be taken apart to be changed. We only ask a careful examination of it to satisfy the most incredulous that we claim nothing for it that cannot fully be substantiated in a short interview.

MARVIN'S PATENT SAFES

Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

NO OTHER SAFE IN THE WORLD
NO OTHER SAFE IN THE WORLD

HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS.
HAS THESE QUALIFICATIONS.

Please Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

BURGLAR-PROOF
BURGLAR-PROOF

BANKER'S SAFES,
BANKER'S SAFES,

OF ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our Burglar Proof Safes are made of the best boiler iron and hardened spring steel. As all drills are made of steel (except the diamond drill, which is not available for burglars), and must combine toughness with a penetrating power, we are able by our process to give the body of our safes such a degree of hardness and strength as to defy either the drill, cold-chisel, wedges, or sledge.

All we ask is a fair comparison, and we guarantee to convince any one, however prejudiced.

MARVIN & CO.,
MARVIN & CO.,
MARVIN & CO.,
MARVIN & CO.,

NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Eastern Question.

From the Times.

It is quite possible that affairs in the east of Europe may quickly assume such an importance as to draw all Europe into its vortex. Napoleon, in his much-talked-of circular despatch, wisely foresaw this, and refrained from making any allusion to it, preferring not to commit himself, and to keep himself free and unincumbered to exert the power of France in any direction that circumstances may require. Count Bismarck, in a speech delivered recently in the Prussian Chamber on the Government Loan bill, was less reticent, and openly asserted that the complications in the East might demand the active interference of Prussia, and that the Government ought, therefore, be fortified with the necessary means and credit. The revolutionary spirit among the Greek subjects of Turkey is spreading. The Greek Government itself has issued a lengthy and elaborate memorandum to the three protecting powers, France, Russia, and England, recounting in detail all the hardships the Greeks have to endure under Mussulman rule.

As we stated, when the news came several weeks ago through the cable of a battle lost by the Cretans against the Turks, that this fact would not end the struggle, but would probably prolong it, so the fact appears to be. Other sanguinary conflicts have taken place since, with varying results. Should the numerous Greek inhabitants in Thessaly; Macedonia, and Albania, incited, no doubt, by Russian emissaries, and relying upon the promises of aid from Russia join the incipient movement of a union of all Greeks in one compact nationality, the "sick man" on the Bosphorus may well consider himself in a state of collapse, and may see his days draw to a close, unless his two former physicians, France and England, come again to his rescue with their effective pills of shrapnel and canister.

The strangest of all in this connection is, however, that we can hardly open a continental paper that speaks of this matter without finding the United States dragged in as an important factor in the eventual solution of this question. The fact that the *Miantonomah* and her companion ships have been ordered to the Mediterranean is commented on. The attitude of our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, in claiming satisfaction for a pretended breach of consular privileges by a mudir of Epirus, is taken as another indication, which, coupled with the reported desire of the American Government to acquire an island in the Ægean Sea, gives to continental writers clear proof of our determined attempt to interfere, in alliance with Russia, in this Eastern question. But we believe we can assure all those sensitive journalists of the fixed and unalterable conviction of the American people to let European affairs be settled by Europeans themselves, to their own liking, or as their power and success, or even non-success, may enable to. All that we claim is that American affairs shall be settled by Americans, and that on this continent the people shall be left as severely alone as we propose to let Europe.

The Public Finances.

From the Nation.

The reduction of the principal of the public debt, which was commenced a year, or rather fourteen months ago, progresses steadily and in geometrical ratio. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1865-6 the United States owed $2,682,593,000. At that time the Government was busily engaged in disbanding and paying off troops, settling claims for damages, and liquidating disputed accounts; these sources of expenditure neutralized the Secretary's attempts to reduce the debt, and on the first of April, 1866, the aggregate was $2,705,646,000. By that time all the large claims had been adjusted, and the troops and sailors paid off; the surplus of revenue over expenditure was available for the reduction of the principal of the debt. It was vigorously applied to that purpose. Reductions were successively reported in June, July, August, and September; and now in October the Secretary reports that the aggregate had been brought down to $2,573,336,000, being a reduction in six months of no less a sum than $138,308,574. A further reduction of $22,500,000 (being the temporary deposits of four per cent.) will be made on the 25th of this month; the money is on hand for the purpose; so that on 1st November the public debt will be at least $160,809,574 less than it was on 1st April last.

At this rate we are reducing our debt by a sum of $275,000,000 annually. Should we continue to do so, the entire debt will be paid off in about eight years and a half. Should we be enabled to curtail our expenditures by a reduction of the army and navy to a thoroughly peace standard, and should our revenues increase, as they would do were the revenue system and customs tariff simplified and improved, this period might be shortened by one or two years. It is quite within the range of possibility that before the Five-twenties of 1865 mature, they, the longl sixes, and the Ten-forties may be the only outstanding obligations of the United States Government.

These are astounding predictions. But not more astounding than the facts. When the war ended, the most judicious financiers were of opinion that the aggregate debt would foot up $3,000,000,000, and would not fall below that figure during the present generation. It is already down to nearly $2,500,000,000, and is being reduced at the rate of $22,000,000 a month. The aggregate public revenue this year will not be less than $600,000,000; the expenditure, including interest on the public debt, will hardly exceed, if it amounts to, $350,000,000.

In view of these facts, it is amusing to read the European quotations of our bonds. Five-twenties are selling in London 15 and 16 per cent. below the British consols, which only yield 3½ per cent. per annum.

Secretary McCulloch, in his famous Fort Wayne speech, and subsequently in his report to Congress, in December last, expressed a desire to begin the reduction of the national debt by a curtailment of the greenback currency. He has not done so. He began by paying off the debt certificates, and pursued his policy by discharging his obligations on call. This was not only in accordance with the legislation of Congress, which, under the lead of the high-tariff men, set its face steadfastly against all contraction of the currency, but was an imperative practical necessity. So long as he owed over $100,000,000 on call or within brief periods, the Secretary could not afford to pursue a policy which would have embarrassed the money market, and led to a withdrawal of his deposits. This danger is now passed. He has paid off all the debt certificates. By November 1 he will have paid off the last of the temporary loan. From that day he will be free to pursue the policy which the public interests require without fear of its recoiling upon himself.

We are not, however, led to believe that he will, at least at present, attempt any material curtailment of the greenback currency. There are still afloat $155,000,000 of compound legal tenders; and though these, by reason of the interest which has accumulated upon them, have long since ceased to circulate as money, they are still a disturbing element, being a legal tender for their face, and it may be wise to get rid of them by buying them up. It is likely that for the next four or five months the Treasury surplus may be employed in this way. Next year the first series of the Seven-thirties mature. Holders have the right to convert their notes into 5-20 bonds or to demand the currency, as they please. As active business is being done by the agents of the Treasury in converting these notes into Five-twenties of 1865, and it may be that all of them will be so converted before maturity. But it is well to provide for all contingencies. The Department must stand prepared, in the event of a decline in its securities, to pay off in currency such of the maturing 7.30 notes as may not have been previously converted. This is another barrier to currency curtailment.

All this is very hard on traders, whose business is rendered insecure and precarious by reason of the fluctuations in the value of the currency. John Brown, for instance, imports a cargo of tea or dry goods. Gold is 150 on the day he receives it. He offers it for sale at a price in currency which will cover its cost at 150 in gold. It does not sell at once, and he stores it away. He now becomes, without intending it, a "bull" in gold at 150. For if gold falls, his goods fall in proportion, and the only way in which he can secure himself against loss is by selling gold "short" to an amount equal to the value of his goods. When he has done this, he is indifferent to the fluctuations in gold. If it rises, his goods rise with it; if it falls, he makes enough on his short sales of gold to pay his loss on his merchandise.

But now a new element disturbs the calculation. The speculators of the gold room reckon the amount of floating gold in market, band themselves together, and buy it all up; then, turning to John Brown, they refuse to lend him gold except at ¼ or ½ or 1 per cent. a day. On the 8th inst., gold was lent at 2½ per cent. for one day. He must now choose between paying so usurious a rate for the use of gold as will certainly ruin him in the course of time, or he must take the chances of the market, and run the risk of a panic in gold which may reduce the value of his merchandise twenty-five per cent. in a week. Such are the tribulations of merchants in an era of paper money. To such straits will the foreign commerce of the country be reduced so long as no substantial curtailment of our legal-tender currency is effected.

The Mexican Question Again.

From the Times.

The *Tribune* objects to our interference in the affairs of Mexican because it would sanction that of Napoleon—being urged by the same arguments and upon substantially the same ground. It is true that the absolute necessity of a stable government for Mexico, and the impossibility of securing it in any other way, may be urged in support of French intervention as well as American. But the *Tribune* can scarcely fail, nevertheless, to see a very broad difference between the two cases. If Mexico had been on the other side of the Atlantic, French intervention in her affairs would not have affected us in any way, and we should never have thought of protesting against it. Napoleon could have planted an empire there, and maintained it by force, without in the least affecting our interests or our safety.

It was the fact that Mexico is an immediate neighbor—that institutions upon her soil hostile to ours must disturb our peace—that a strong foreign power established there would menace our safety, and that the principles, interests, and traditions of our Government alike require us not to tolerate such an enterprise, which led our people to protest, with complete unanimity, against French intervention in Mexico. In the hands of a strong power like France, Mexico effectually controls the development and destiny of the United States. Having splendid seaports on both the Atlantic and Pacific seas, with possession of some of the best routes connecting the two, our naval ascendancy on the western continent would be open to constant dispute. Every consideration of safety and interest required us to guard against this danger.

The *Commercial* urges further against intervention that it is not required:—

"For years we have had this *'putrid corpse'* by our side, and we have cultivated with it just such amicable and diplomatic relations as we have had with the nations supposed to be 'alive' and not in decay. We can continue to do so for years. It is no matter of our concern whether Mexico is Republican or Imperial, or whether her people live in amity with each other or are at blows. The spectacle is sad, and our prospect of profitable trade is interrupted, but the case calls for no intervention. We may have our wishes and our hopes, but the experiment of war is not to be thought of so long as our rights are not infringed upon."

This is not a very elevated view of our international relations. Neither the interests nor the rights of any country can be limited by such petty considerations as are here put forward. We have an interest in the peace, order, and prosperity of Mexico, and so has every other civilized power that has commercial dealings with her. To some foreign powers she owes large sums of money, and these powers have a right to insist that her internal condition shall be such as will enable her to pay them. To all other nations she is under obligations which cannot be discharged in the midst of anarchy and disorder. Many of our citizens have interests there—commercial, mineral, and industrial—which they have a right to be protected in cherishing. And if the people of Mexico cannot establish and maintain a government capable of giving this protection and of discharging these obligations, they have a right to ask our aid, and it is our duty to afford it.

We believe our people and our Government will recognize this duty, and in case of necessity will be prepared to perform it.

The "Evening Star."

From the Tribune.

The loss of the *Evening Star* occurred under circumstances which justly cause doubts of her strength; and public opinion, recovered from the shock of so appalling a calamity, will insist upon a thorough investigation. The qualities of the vessel have been highly praised by her owners, and we shall be glad if they can show that the wreck was one of those which neither the skill of the shipwright nor the experience of the mariner can prevent. But, unquestionably, the gales along our coast in September were not unusually severe, and the damage to coasting vessels by no means exceeded that of former years. On the very day that the *Evening Star* sailed from New York (September 29), the *Moro Castle* sailed from Havana, yet the latter arrived at this port on Tuesday, uninjured. Heavy weather she met, undoubtedly, but none that a staunch steamer with fair sea-room should not be able to outride. Another fact which seems to indicate that the loss was not due to the extraordinary violence of the storm, but to the weakness of the vessel, is the escape of a number of the crew in an open boat. Again, though some of the officers of the *Evening Star* reached Savannah in safety, and have telegraphed to the owners, their despatches make no allusion to the cause of the loss. We are simply told that "the *Evening Star* went down in a hurricane." Collisions may occur, machinery may be disabled, and these are but exceptional disasters; but when a steamship founders in open sea, in a storm of no unusual fury, it will not do to place the blame upon the elements or the captain, and thus end the investigation.

The *Evening Star* was a large vessel, and should have been a strong one. Her engines were upright, and here is one mistake which endangers the reputation of all our coastwise steamers. The upright engine is notoriously unfit for the ocean, and may only be safely used in river steamboats. It is not improbable that the power of this engine, laboring in a heavy gale, was too much for the frame. The screw-steamship is alone fit for ocean navigation. That the *Evening Star* is claimed to have been built with great care in making her seaworthy, is an additional reason for questioning the principles of her construction; for if a vessel with which the owners were satisfied could thus founder without any sufficient reason, there is surely cause to doubt the safety of all other vessels of similar character. If the *Evening Star* had struck a sunken reef, if the captain had lost his reckoning, the accident would have had no special significance; but foundering as she did, her loss suggests a proper inquiry into the seaworthiness of all other steamships of the same construction.

Until Americans build steamships equal in strength to those of the Cunard line, they cannot hope to control any share of the steam communication with Europe, and even on our own coasts mysterious losses like those of the *San Francisco*, the *Daniel Webster*, the *North America*, the *Central America*, and the *Evening Star*, must happen. Deep in the silent waters, a thousand fathoms low, lie those ill-fated ships, and the anguish of those who sank with them never can be revealed. To those who trust themselves to the sea and the storm, a few narrow planks are all the world; into that vast and wandering grave which sweeps around them they may suddenly be consigned by the opening of a seam. We must have steamships that are safe against all foes but fire or collision; strong vessels like the *Atlantic* of the old Collins line, which stood, for eighty days, gales of tremendous force, in one week drifted from near Sandy Hook to the coast of Spain, and long after she had been given up as lost returned with no material injury to port.

Something for Nothing.

From the Tribune.

We published a few days ago the affecting story of a young man in this city who has had the misfortune to lose $50,000 in gambling. We trust that this youth is duly repentant, and has both the disposition and ability to go to work. The passion for becoming suddenly rich which afflicts this country (and several others), if you examine it closely, is only an intense desire to get something for nothing, to ravish fortune, to extort luck from the destinies, and to make indolence serve us the turn of genuine labor. We do not dare to compute the number of needy men who at this moment are asking, or mean to ask, Mr. Andrew Johnson to give them an office. Now we admit, to begin with, that there must be offices, and that men must be found to hold them. But why is it that there is such a rush for these precious places? for the little ones, especially, which have but meagre stipends attached to them? Are all honest trades smitten by a palsy? Is there no earth left to dig in? Is there nothing remunerative to be done at sea or on shore? Why this especial eagerness to serve the Government and to handle the Government paper money? The answer to this question will not be creditable to the high and mighty business of office-seeking.

Places are spoken of as "fat," as "snug," as "comfortable;" and these adjectives mean that in drawing their salaries the holders get paid far work which they do not perform, which other men would be very glad to do for a great deal less money, which is more honorable, or respectable, or easy than ordinary avocations. There may be exceptions to the rule. There are, we believe, offices so small that it is not worth while for any but a real patriot to hold them, though even as to such the contagion is predominant, and hungry suppliants will take these if they can get nothing better. But just so far as the emoluments of a place are disproportionate to its labors, it is a prize in the lottery of politics, a stake for which gamblers deal and shuffle and cut. The scrambling show brings us back to the old formula—something for nothing!

But the season reminds us that perhaps this phrase is not exactly accurate; several important elections are closely at hand; the extraordinary and wilful impolicy of the President is to be passed upon, and thus it happens that men have a chance of earning political rewards, and of establishing a personal claim upon the appointing power. It is an opportunity, we may be sure, which will, by no means, be neglected. Ten men will engage in doing what one could do much more effectually, and will be noisily prominent in hailing their chief, who, in triumph, will not advance; they will give their time, wind, muscles, endurance, pride, dignity, and conscience, to a cause which it would puzzle them to define, and puzzle them still more to defend; and they will do this in the forlorn hope of turning out a neighbor, and of crawling comfortably into his nest. To effect this they will attend thin caucuses, and, maybe, make thinner speeches; they will subscribe their money (if they have any); they will travel to conventions and help to officer them, and, generally, they will do what they can to earn recognition and reward. But it is all of a piece. Morally, their labors are of no value; they aid their party in most places will be excruciatingly beaten, and although they may win the salve of office, it is perfectly clear that they will not deserve it. So, in the end, if they get a place, it will be—something for nothing!

But the chances are that, after all, the something will slip through their fingers. There is but one place for the ten, and they are all equally hungry. Nine, therefore, must weep and wail and gnash those teeth for which they have no other use. The doctrine of chances is dead against them. A man *may* be struck by lightning, but he would hardly like to rest his chances of salvation upon dying in that way. So a man may get an office. No. 1 may be appointed, but all the rest, from No. 2 to No. 10, will have bemired themselves in vain. Their hopes will be blasted. Their expectations will be disappointed. Their hearts will be broken. Their status as respectable members of the body politic will be lost. Their wives and children (poor creatures!) will be mortified and grieved. Their sycophantic speeches about Andrew Johnson will never be forgotten; and they will be cut off from all decent chances, in the future, of making—something from nothing!

There is no game so desperate but somebody will be found out-at-the-elbows enough to adventure it. It is very fortunate for this country that the vast majority of voters do not want office, and could not be bribed to take it. As General Farnsworth said, in his speech a few evenings since:—"The loyal people of this country are not to be bought up by petty post offices," and if they were, there are not post offices enough to carry on the trade. The canvassing will be very fast and furious for some time to come, and when an honest voter is asked to so cast his ballot that his neighbor may be made postmaster, his best answer, perhaps, will be that he is not in the habit of giving—something for nothing.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

From the World.

Among the other shams and falsehoods of the Republican party is their assumption of representing a majority of the citizens of the United States. They have never been anything but a minority, and are so to this very day. Claiming that the principle of our system is the number of noses, not a written Constitution, they have never had the noses for them any more than the facts or the law. A party which gets the reins of power simply through the State sovereignty principle, and then terms that principle a heresy, will naturally enough claim the supremacy of the Constitution over others, and deny that supremacy over itself.

If a vote of citizens could have been taken at any time in the last ten years in the United States, irrespective of States—that is, the vote of the people as one people, not the vote as the vote of separate peoples—we should never have heard of the martyr Lincoln, or the asserted assassin Davis.

Take the Constitutional amendment, now claimed as a panacea. There is a clear half-million majority against it in the United States if we are one people and vote as citizens of one nation; but if we are a Union, there are more than two States to one in favor of it. Our system is a very good system if men are honest about it—if they either take it as it is, and practise upon that theory; or if they take it as it is not, and practice upon that theory; but the juggle and the swindle of the Republican party is taking it when it suits their purposes as it is, and when it suits their purposes as it is not.

There is no wonder that the Republican party rolls up such majorities in the Eastern States, and is so dear to Mr. Raymond, for it is simply a "Yankee trick," with half a continent for its exhibition, and fifteen millions of citizens of the United States for its victims, viz., all the citizens of the Southern States and all the citizens of the other States who are not Republicans. It took the nineteenth century to exhibit to the world the astonishing fact, that in democratic America little more than one-third of the citizens could violate the Constitution at pleasure, force a great war, hold power eight years, and brag all the time about equality, loyalty, patriotism, and the *Vox Populi*.

ANTIQUITY OF THE APPLE.

Mrs. Bayle Bernard, author of "Our Common Fruits," a descriptive account of the fruits ordinarily cultivated or consumed in England, brings a careful study of antiquarian lore to the discussion of her subject. The following is a pleasant story about apples:—

"As the tree grows wild throughout almost the whole of Britain, and as the name, apple (in Celtic *Abhal*), is considered by the best authorities to be derived from the pure Celtic ball, signifying a round body, it is more probable that it is indigenous to this country than that it was introduced, as some have thought, by the Romans. From time immemorial it has been the badge of the Highland clan Lamont, and in the earliest times a branch of apple was the mark of distinction conferred on the Welsh bards who most excelled in minstrelsy.

"In Saxon times we find William of Malmesbury distinguishing that it was under a wild apple tree that King Edgar once, in the year 973, lay down to sleep, which would seem to imply the existence of a domesticated kind also; and after the Conquest traces of its culture soon appear, for a bull of Pope Alexander, bearing the date of 1175, confirms to the monastery of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, their claims on the town of Twining, "with all its lands and orchards." In the course of time varieties were probably introduced from Normandy and other parts of the Continent, though little information on the subject is to be gathered from early writers on fruit cultivation; but the oldest existing variety on record in England is that which Phillips apostrophizes as

"'The fair Pear-maine,
Tempered, like comeliest nymph, with white and red,'

a tenure in the county of Norfolk dated A. D. 1200, having been held by the yearly payments of 'two hundred Pear-maines and four hogsheads of Pear-maine cyder.' The derivation of this name, according to Hogg, is similar to that of Charlemagne (sometimes written Charlemaine), meaning, therefore, *Pyrus magnus*, or the great pear-apple, the shape bearing some resemblance to that of a pear. By the time of Henry III., Worcester had become famous for its fruit trees, and cider orchards in Herefordshire date from the days of Henry VIII; when, also, as Fuller informs us, one Leonard Maschal brought 'pippins' from over sea, and planted them at Plumstead in Sussex; while so important had their culture become, that in the thirty-seventh year of the same king the barking of apple trees was declared to be felony.

"It was not, however, till the time of Charles I that 'orcharding,' as it was called, became general throughout this country, and the seventeenth century may be looked on as the golden age of apples. Evelyn published an appendix to his Sylva, under the title of 'Pomona,' which did much to bring the subject under public attention; and by the exertions of the first Lord Scudamore, Herefordshire in particular became, as it had been expressed, 'one entire orchard.' This gentleman, being in the company of the Duke of Buckingham when he was assassinated by Felton, received such a shock from witnessing this catastrophe, that he retired into private life and devoted all his energies to the culture of fruit. That kind to which he gave most attention was a variety believed to have originated during the seventeenth century, and which was at first called 'Scudamore's crab,' but afterwards the 'redstreak.' It was Evelyn's favorite, also; and, indeed, so much was said and written about it during that century that a modern author, leaving out of view evidently the fatal gift of Paris, and all that grew therefrom, ventures the bold remark concerning it that 'perhaps there is no apple which at any period created such a sensation.' Phillips, of 'Splendid Shilling' celebrity, who wrote an entire poem in Virgilian measure upon 'Cyder,' which had also the honor of being translated into Italian, in this very apotheosis of apples, thus exalts this idol of the day:—

"'Let every tree in every garden own
The Redstreak as supreme, whose pulpous fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines,
Tempting, not fatal, as the birth of that
Primeval interdicted plant that won
Fond Eve in hapless hour to taste and die.
This, or more bounteous influence inspires
Poetic raptures, and the lowly muse
Kindles to loftier strains; even I perceive
Her sacred virtue. See! the numbers flow
Easy, whilst cheered with her nectareous juice,
Hers and my country's praises I exait.'

"Alas for the power of fashion, even in the matter of apples! The Redstreak is now held but in slight esteem."

—An alliance for the promotion of art has been entered into between the International Society of Fine Arts, lately instituted in London, and the Artistic and Literary Circle of Brussels. A journal in the interests of this compact has been started at the latter city, under the title of *The International Chronicle of Fine Arts.*

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

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This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

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Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano, according to his own system, which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent loan '71	$95 00 0 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	49,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

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CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

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Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

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Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

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Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

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Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 16
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

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MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, No. 812 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street,

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
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William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
R. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street,
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.

PERSEVERE.

BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

Robert, the Bruce, in his dungeon stood,
Waiting the hour of doom,
Behind him the palace of Holyrood,
Before him—a nameless tomb.
And the foam on his lip was flecked with red,
As away to the past his memory sped,
Upcalling the day of his past renown,
When he won, and he wore, the Scottish crown:
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"I have sat on the royal seat of Scone,"
He muttered below his breath,
"It's a luckless change, from a kingly throne
To a felon's shameful death."
And he clenched his hands in his mad despair,
And he struck at the shapes that were gathering there,
Pacing his cell in impatient rage,
As a new-caught lion paces his cage.
But come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Oh, were it my fate to yield up life
At the head of my liegemen all,
In the foremost shock of the battle-strife
Breaking my country's thrall,
I'd welcome death from the foeman's steel,
Breathing a prayer for old Scotland's weal;
But here, where no pitying heart is nigh,
By a loathly hand it is hard to die:"
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Time and again I have fronted the tide
Of the tyrant's vast array,
But only to see, on the crimson tide,
My hopes swept far away;
Now a landless chief and a crownless king,
On the broad, broad earth, not a living thing
To keep me court, save this insect small,
Striving to reach from wall to wall!"
For come there shadow or come there shine
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

"Work! work like a fool, to the certain loss,
Like myself, of your time and pain,
The space is too wide to be bridged across,
You but waste your strength in vain."
And Bruce for the moment forgot his grief,
His soul now filled with the sure belief
That, howsoever the issue went,
For evil or good was the omen sent:—
And come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

As a gambler watches the turning card
On which his all is staked;
As a mother waits for the hopeful word
For which her soul has ached;
It was thus Bruce watched, with every sense
Centred alone in that look intense;
All rigid he stood, with scattered breath—
Now white, now red, but as still as death:
Yet come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

Six several times the creature tried,
When at the seventh, "See, see!
He has spanned it over!" the captive cried;
"Lo! a bridge of hope to me:
Thee, God, I thank, for this lesson here
Has tutored my soul to PERSEVERE!"
And it served him well, for ere long he wore
In freedom the Scottish crown once more:
And come there shadow or come there shine,
The spider is spinning his thread so fine.

CRUELTY TO TURTLES.

Interesting Letter from Professor Agassiz.

We have received a copy of the following correspondence:—

"NEW YORK, August 7.—Professor Louis Agassiz.—My Dear Sir:—A society has been recently formed in this State for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its corporators and officers are among the first gentlemen of our city, and it has entered upon its career under the most flattering auspices, encouraged by the almost unanimous approval of the press and the public. Already, during its brief existence, it has effected a number of reforms, and in the wide and varied field inviting its humane labors, it hopes to accomplish many more.

"I send you herewith an article giving quite a full account of the objects of this society, of what it has done and proposes to do. My special object, however, in writing is to ask you, on behalf of the society, to lecture before it at some time during the coming fall, on the turtle, with particular reference to its power of sensation.

"Believing that the turtle, low as it is in the scale of animated creation, is, nevertheless, not beneath the attention of a society which professes for its object the suppression of cruelty to animals, some few weeks ago I had arrested the captain of a vessel laden with turtles from the Florida coast for inflicting cruelty upon them.

"The turtles were lying on their backs, kept without food or water, and having holes bored through their fins or legs, with cords run through to secure them. On the trial of the case, a Dr. Guernsey testified that the turtle experienced no suffering from the want of food; that it was more cruel to place it on its belly than on its back, for it would live longer in the latter position; and that boring a hole through the leg of a turtle inflicted no more pain than the bite of a mosquito on a human being. The justice regarding this as the testimony of an expert, dismissed the case. Subsequently, however, the Grand Jury found a bill against the captain, and the subject will again come up on the trial of the indictment.

"This case created considerable discussion in our city papers as to whether the turtle is an animal so endowed with sensation that it can be the subject of cruelty; and some consider that this society is going beyond the scope of its proper duties 'in refining the humanities so far down in the scale of being.' By one of our most respectable weeklies it was seriously stated that so little can the turtle experience pain, that it will quietly submit to the most extensive mutilations with feelings more akin to pleasure than suffering.

"In view of this difference of opinion, and of the fact that, on account thereof, it is still the constant practice of dealers in turtles to keep them without food or water, lying on their backs, their flesh pierced with cords to secure them, this society is very desirious of having an exposition of your views on the subject above mentioned, assured, as it is, that no other person can speak with equal authority thereon.

"From your distinguished reputation as a scientific naturalist, from the time and care you are known to have devoted to the study of the Testudinata, and from the frequent examinations you have made of their structure, your views will be considered as conclusive.

"I very much hope, therefore, that it will accord with your convenience to honor the society with a lecture on this subject; or if not, that you will be so kind as to communicate your views in writing.

"With congratulations on your safe return from your highly successful and interesting trip to the Amazon, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"HENRY BERGH, President."

REPLY OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

"NAHANT, September 27.—Dear Sir:—It would give me the greatest pleasure to co-operate with your society, for I sympathize heartily with the object you have in view.

"But my life is absorbed with other duties, and with the best will I cannot do more than what I have already engaged to do.

"Excuse me, therefore, if I answer but briefly your special questions. To meet you in New York and expound publicly my views upon such subject, is out of the question.

"I need not tell you that men have always excuses enough to justify their wrong doings. So it was with the slave trade; so it is to-day with the turtle market. And though black men are more likely to be protected hereafter, their former sufferings during long sea voyages are on record, and humanity shudders at the tale. Whether men may ever be refined enough to feel their guilt when they torment animals remains to be seen, and your society will no doubt do its share in educating them in that direction. But to say that turtles do not suffer when dragged from their natural haunts, tied that they may not be able to move, turned upside down, etc. etc., is simply absurd. It is true that they can live for a long time without food or drink; but they do feel pain, and are indeed very sensitive to some injuries. That of turning them upside down, among others, is sufficient, for instance, to prevent their eggs from hatching. Their suffering may be inferred from the violent and convulsive movements to which the perforation of their fins gives rise. And yet to this proceeding dealers in turtles generally resort in order to tie them more closely and pack a larger number in a smaller space. Of course, when tied in this manner, they suffer less by being turned upon their backs, because the fins are thus relieved from the pressure of their whole weight; but the best evidence I can afford that they suffer is that they die if it is much protracted; and yet turtles are among the animals which resist longest privations of all kinds. Is not the fact that they may die merely from the attitude in which they are forcibly kept the most complete evidence of their suffering? For what else would cause death, if not pain and the unnatural pressure of parts brought into unaccustomed positions?

"Having gone so far, let me call your attention to the dangers arising from ill-treatment of beef cattle before slaughtering them. While in Brazil, I learned that the city of Para suffered from the quality of the beef sold in the public market, deteriorated because the oxen and cows killed in the city were brought in from a considerable distance, and were often kept many days without food. The matter grew so bad that a company was formed to bring, by steam, beef killed upon the farms; and everybody felt the difference in the condition of the meat and its nutritive qualities.

"Very respectfully yours, L. AGASSIZ.
"Henry Bergh, Esq."

BILIOUSNESS.

With a greater amount of bile in the blood than is natural, the result is that the eyes and the skin begin to wear a yellow appearance, while various other symptoms manifest themselves, according to the temperament, habits, and peculiarities of the individual; one has sick headache; another complains of a want of appetite, sometimes loathing the very appearance of food; a third has cold feet and hands; a fourth has chilly sensations, involving the whole body, or running up and down the back; a fifth is costive; women become hysterical, and laugh, cry, or talk, while men are moody, peevish, or morose. Bile is naturally of a bright yellow color, but as a man becomes more bilious it grows darker, and is at length as black as tar, causing a state of mind which the old Romans called attrability, attra meaning black; a scowl is on the countenance, and the person is ill-natured and fretful, finding fault with everybody and everything; hence, when a man is cross he is bilious, and ought to be pitied, and at the same time be made to take an emetic.

The ill-natured are never well; they are "bilious," the system is clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered. The safest and best method of getting rid of biliousness is steady work in the open air for six or eight hours every day, working or exercising to the extent of keeping up a gentle moisture on the skin. This moisture conveys the bile away out of the system. The same result will be accomplished, but not so well, by a good steam bath, or by wrapping up in bed, drinking hot teas, thus "getting up a perspiration;" but the atmosphere of the room should be pure, and the diet for several days should consist of coarse bread and fruits. Medicines which "act on the liver" will do the same thing, but they should be advised by the physician, when other means have failed.

The office of the liver is to withdraw the bile from the blood. It is the largest workshop of the body, and is at the right side, about the lower edge of the ribs. When it does not do its work it is said to be "torpid"—asleep—and medicines are given to stimulate it, wake it up, make it act, work faster than common, so as to throw off the excess of bile. When it does not withdraw or separate the bile from the blood the skin grows yellow, also the whites of the eyes, and the man has the "yellow jaundice." When it separates the bile from the blood, but retains it within itself, constipation ensues, appetite is lost, spirits become despondent, and the person is languid, lazy, fretful, and irritable. The liver is in a sense like a sponge, and the bile may be pressed out of it as water out of a sponge, by pressing the ball of the hand over the region of the liver downwards, from hip to "pit of stomach," two or three minutes at a time, several times a day. This is a good remedy in dyspepsia, and also relieves the stomach of wind, giving immediate and grateful relief sometimes.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

TURPENTINE, AND HOW IT IS OBTAINED.

Along the Atlantic coast, from New Jersey to Florida, there is a belt of sandy land, varying in width and covered with forests of pine, that are the source of supply for one of the important products of American industry. In Carolina and Georgia this belt extends inland from fifty to one hundred miles, is an almost unvarying level, except where intersected by streams, and though barren of agricultural products, is yet by no means a poor and desolate region. It is here the turpentine and tar of commerce are obtained, and these immense forests, apparently interminable, aside from the valuable timber they afford, yield such quantities of naval stores as to be the scene of lively industry and successful enterprise.

The turpentine plantations usually embrace several hundred acres, which are cultivated by the owners, or leased out to others, at a certain rate per thousand boxes. The boxes are small cavities, cut in the trunk of the tree, as near the ground as possible, each box containing about a quart of crude turpentine. From two to four boxes are formed in each trunk, according as it is larger or smaller.

This work is done in January and February, before the sap begins to run, and is accomplished by an axe, shaped so as to produce a concave form to the box.

At intervals of a few days through the season, the workmen cut away a small portion of the bark, above the boxes, with a concave gouge, called a scraper; and this process is continued, year after year, until the tree is peeled to the height of twenty or thirty feet, when it ceases, from the inability of the laborer to reach any higher.

As soon as this bark is taken off the sap runs down into the receptacle. It takes from five to seven weeks for a box to fill. As soon as the box fills, the turpentine is scooped out and put into a bucket. Each laborer has a bucket, and goes round to the different trees until his bucket is full, and then he empties it into barrels for the purpose. About September the sap stops running, and the season is over. During a year, or season, each box will yield at least six quarts of turpentine. The first year's product is called "virgin dip," and is the most valuable, on account of the excellent quality of the rosin it makes.

During the second and subsequent years the sap becomes inspissated, forming a white incrustation on the peeled surface of the tree, and not running down into the boxes. It is then removed by being scraped off with a thin, narrow blade of wood. Men and boys go around from tree to tree with a cart containing barrels, and gather the turpentine from the boxes as often as they are filled. This crude material is now ready for distillation, which is the next step in the course of manufacture.

A turpentine still is rather a rude and primitive affair, as usually constructed, consisting mainly of a large boiler, holding from six to ten barrels, built in a brick-work furnace, and connected by a pipe to a worm or condenser.

The brick-work is built to the height of about ten feet. On the top is a platform, and the crude material is hoisted from the ground to the platform, and then emptied into the boiler. From this boiler there is an iron pipe about a foot in diameter, leading to a large wooden vat, standing alongside the still proper. The vat is more than half filled with water, which is necessary in case of fire. Connecting with the pipe from the boiler is another one constructed in a zigzag manner and extending to the bottom of the vat. As soon as the boiler is filled with the crude turpentine the fire is started in the furnace, and the liquid commences to boil. The turpentine arises in steam from this crude material. The steam rises and extends through one pipe into the vat. The water being heavier than the turpentine, the two will not mix, and the water goes to the bottom, while the turpentine remains at the top. At the bottom of the vat is a spiggot and a trough. After the water is run off, the turpentine descends and passes through to barrels placed underneath. The fluid is then ready for market. After boiling the crude turpentine until the steam ceases to ascend, the material in the bottom is called rosin. As soon as the turpentine ceases running the steam-pipes are taken off, and the boiling rosin skimmed by means of a wire net attached to a long handle. This skimming is done for the purpose of taking all the dirt that collects with the turpentine while in the boxes of the trees. As soon as it is skimmed it is let off from the boiler, by means of a small pipe, to a large trough, where, after it cools, it is placed in barrels and ready for market also. This distillation of turpentine is very simple, but requires great care. Fire is the great danger.

While the spirits produced by distillation are of nearly uniform quality, there is a great difference in the value of the refuse, or rosin. Some is white and nearly transparent, some dark and of little value. In fact, immense quantities accumulate round every still, simply because it is not worth the cost of transportation, though if it were brought to market it might be used for a variety of purposes. Before the distilled turpentine is put into barrels they are coated with a preparation of glue, to prevent leakage. The general practice is for several parties to carry the raw product to the still, selling it at a stipulated price, or paying so much per gallon for the spirits distilled.

Wilmington, North Carolina, is the great centre of the turpentine trade. North Carolina, in fact, devotes more attention to this branch of industry than any other State, her whole eastern section being an immense pine region.

Of the importance of turpentine and its kindred products to art and manufactures we will say nothing, as its many uses are well known. There are improved modes of obtaining it, which will prevent the great waste of the present system, and tend to increase the supply and diminish the price of this necessary article.

The Eyebrow.—The eyebrow is one of the most expressive features in the human face. We must all of us have observed how prodigiously its lines vary; how in one case the eyebrow will slant upwards from the root of the nose towards the temple—as in the popular idea of Mephistopheles—or the reverse way, the eyebrows elevated where they approach more nearly towards each other, and drooping as they near the temples. This slant will very commonly be exhibited in devotional pictures of saints and others engaged in supplication. Sometimes, again, these features will adhere to a line which is very nearly or quite straight; and sometimes—very commonly, by-the-way—there will be an angle at or near the middle of the eyebrow, an obtuse angle with the point upwards. Lastly, this feature will occasionally describe the segment of a circle, presenting that arched form which is so much and so generally admired. All these forms, and endless variations of each of them, are taken by the eyebrow, and not one of them without a great influence on the expression of the eye—an influence, too, increased immensely by those lines and wrinkles by which the eyebrow is surrounded, or into which parts of it are merged, as in the case of that powerfully marked upright line so often to be observed at the junction of the eyebrow with the nose. What a tale these wrinkles tell when anxiety and apprehension lie behind them! They get to be set, when such anxiety has lasted long, and impart to the eye a sort of strained look, which it is distressing to witness. We get what is called an anxious eye, but is it the eye that is so anxious, or may it not be the rigidity of the surrounding parts? When the good news comes, and anxiety is at an end, that subtle dragging of the skin into almost invisible wrinkles ceases, the forehead relaxes, the permanent wrinkles become less deep, and people say "his eye brightened at the good tidings." Does the eye brighten in such a case? Is the brilliancy on its surface susceptible of increase or decrease under the influence of transient emotion? That long-endured sorrow or illness may dull the surface of the eye, and that protracted prosperity and splendid health may give it brightness, is not denied; but are these not permanent influences? Can any one say that a momentary triumph will make the surface of the eyeball become suddenly more polished than it was before, or a sorrow make it less so? I believe that the chief tangible power of expression with which the eye itself is gifted lies in its capability of rapid movement. When our supposititious piece of good news arrived, it is probable that at the moment when the muscles of the face relaxed, and the skin became loosened from previous tension—it seems probable that at that moment the eyeball would move sharply, and this movement causing its brilliant surface to catch the light, would make it seem to brighten. This power of movement in the eyeball is of great importance. In an expression of cunning, the eye moves to the corner of the eyeaperture, and in anger it will move and stagger as it were for an instant, before fixing on the object which has excited the passion. Now, every movement of the eye causes a change of position in the light which the brilliant surface reflects, so that it seems to be brighter than before. It so happens that all these regions outside the eye are remarkable for their flexibility and capacity for change. Let us think for a moment how they are all convulsed and altered by what we call a frown. The brow is lowered in an instant, and its shape and position actually changed, while the skin which moves with it descends in a terrible and ominous fold across the eye, which is by this actually reduced in size; the deep wrinkles between the eyebrows become deeper yet, and many more are forcibly developed in new tuckings of the forehead not there before; and, as the brow is propelled forward, as well as drawn downwards by the action of the frown, a shadow is cast into the dark cavity over the eye which adds to the sinister effect of the whole. Presently the "brief madness" passes away, the brow relaxes, the dreadful lines and puckers are smoothed away from the forehead; the eyelid, pressed down before, rises, and the expression of that eye, so fierce and terrible just now, is once again calm and serene. And how much, I cannot help asking, does the eye itself go for in all this? For something, no doubt; for, if it had not been there, the frown would have been nothing; yet in that great convulsion it did not itself change perceptibly. It *was* changed, no doubt, but that was by the wonderful convulsion which passed over the regions surrounding it; but the white spherical object with the dark spot in the midst was still there behind—there, when the brow descended heavy with rage—there, when the cloud lifted, when the forehead became smooth, and the man himself again a reasonable soul.—"*On the Expression of the Eye,*" *in Macmillan's Magazine.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

8 11 smw29t

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LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Aug. 31, Eliza Hopkins, Executrix of CATHARINE HOPKINS, deceased.
" 31, Adam Siter, Admin's rator of SARAH SITER, deceased.
" 31, Adam Siter, Executor of EDWARD SITER, deceased
" 31, Lewis Yonker, Administrator of DANIEL YONKER, deceased.
Sept. 1, Joseph H. Comly, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH A. EMERY, deceased.
" 1, John Hulme and William H. Wilson, Executors and Trustees of THOMAS HULME, deceased.
" 3, Isaiah Davis, Administrator of ARCHIBALD CAIRNS, deceased.
" 3, Louisa Kelliheon, Administratrix of FRANCIS KELLIHEON, deceased.
" 4, Edward Weir Administrator of JACOB OSTERMAN, deceased.
" 5, Isaac Jeanes and C. E. Rennels, Executors of SILAS S. RENNELS deceased.
" 5, William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.
" 6, William Knight, Administrator of JOHN KNIGHT, deceased.
" 8, John J. Hess, Executor of CHARLES GILBERT, deceased.
" 8, Edward Yard, Executor of JAMES C. GILMORE deceased.
" 10, Robert McKnight and William Taylor, Executors of THOMAS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Samuel McManemy, Administrator of ANN FARRAN, deceased
" 13, Charles J. Hendrickson Guardian of JULIA C. ISABELLA, and FREDERICK P. WIKOFF late minors.
" 18, Wilhelmina C. Fronefield, Administratrix of CHARLES FRONEFIELD, M. D. deceased.
" 18, A. C. Gibson, Executor of KIMSEY DURELL, deceased.
" 18, Henry S. Hagert, Administrator of DALLAS A. KNEASS, Jr., deceased.
" 19, Robert Howard and Charles M. P. Leslie, Trustees under the will of JOHN LOGO, for LOUISA SCHEUNEMAN now LEDEBUR) late a minor
" 19, Frederick Anne Administrator of HENRY GRANGER, deceased.
" 19, James Horrocks and Joseph A. Warne, Executors of WILLIAM DEWHURST, deceased
" 19, Rebecca J. Smith, Executrix of FRANKLIN G. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, George E. Taylor, Administrator of GEORGE TAYLOR deceased.
" 20, Samuel P. Robinson, Administrator of ANNIE J. ROBINSON, deceased.
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardian of WILLIAM D. A. HOSEEIR, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardian of MARY JANE FOOTE, late a minor.
" 21, John Bell, Administrator of MATTHEW THOMPSON, deceased.
" 21, John Willits, Administrator of GEORGE S. WILLITS, deceased.
" 22, Mahlon Fox, Administrator of HORATIO G. WORRALL, deceased
" 25, Josephine Young, Administratrix of WILLIAM R. BARNES, deceased.
" 25, Margaret Ogden Administratrix of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
" 25 Henry Barden, Executor of JOHN LAWTON, deceased.
" 25, Harry G. Clay, Trustee of RICHARD A. McREE, deceased.
" 25, Charles Karsner, Administrator of GEORGE JAGGAR deceased.
" 25, J. Cooke Longstreth, Administrator of ELISHA P. COOKE, deceased.
" 26, Ignaz Kohler and Martin Kohler, Administrators of FIDEL KOHLER, deceased
" 26, James Ryan, Guardian of JAMES and CATHARINE KELLY, children of JAMES and BRIDGET KELLY, deceased.
" 27, Levi Eldridge, et al. Executors of JEREMIAH ELDRIDGE deceased
" 27, Nancy B. Peters Executrix of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
" 27, William F. Hansell, Administrator of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased.
" 27, Marshall Scott and Joseph C. Fleming, Administrators c. t. a. of JOSEPH FLEMING, deceased.
" 27, Anna Stewart, Administratrix of JAMES A. STEWART, deceased.
" 27 John H. Taylor, M. D., Administrator d. b. n. of PHEBE MARONY, deceased.
" 27, Eli K. Price, Administrator of WILLIAM MERIDITH, deceased.

9 28 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT GILLEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca Gillen, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisement of the personal property which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON,
10 8 mf 2w* Attorney for Widow

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 19

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest prices for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 6m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD.
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 2 6rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 tf

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES!
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK, PLE, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1868.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3 1868

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR ACRID ESSENCES. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1868

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 42

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO., AGENTS for the Riviere, Gardiat & Co. Brandies [have just received, per "Archimide" Captain Romero—
300 bbls. Louis Koesten Citte Wines.
300 do. do. do.
The above Wines will commence discharging on THURSDAY NEXT.
Also in Bond
150 ¼ Lou'senn Sherry.
150 ¼ Do. Port.
50 ¼ Dry Port.
50 ¼ Maderisa.
50 hhds. St Emilian's Claret.
100 do. Act Rey Claret.
The above Wines will be sold at the Lowest Market Rates. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO.,
10 9 6t No. 116 WALNUT Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19 3m

FRED. BALTZ & CO,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

REMOVAL.

JERRY WALKER,
WINE MERCHANT,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 421 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 8 mw16rp

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
I. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6] Three doors above Walnut

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 689 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1866.

SUPPLEMENT.

"Want of Decency is Want of Sense."

Most of our readers have probably seen Mr. Charles Reade's letter to the world in general, in reply to a criticism on his "Griffith Gaunt" which appeared in the New York *Round Table*. In that wonderful epistle we have exhibited how a man of talent, education, and literary culture can so far lose his temper as to descend into the lowest pit of scurrility, and revel in epithets which might have done honor to a fishmonger of Billingsgate. We have seldom read a letter more calculated to depress us in our estimation of literature and literary men than the one before us. It can have but one good effect—to show how supremely silly a man looks when he commits his ebullitions of passion to paper. A man who has lost his temper is always at a disadvantage. His opponent, if he keeps cool, can always defeat him. But in a personal *rencontre* there is a possibility of passion preventing passion, or of violence cowering the adversary. When he writes a letter, these chances in his favor are no longer good. He confronts a number of cool critics, each of whom has no cause to be indignant, and on whom no influence of fear can operate. His passion seethes and boils, and almost turns his mind, while his auditors are all cool and collected.

Under just such a disadvantage has Mr. Reade unfortunately placed himself. We do not pretend to consider here what are the merits or demerits of "Griffith Gaunt." We opine that the criticism of the *Round Table*, although rather too severe, was in the main just; that the book is immoral, and a condemnation of it is merited. But even were the attack most just, would that excuse] a writer of Mr. Reade's fame in so far demeaning himself and his profession as to call the editor of a weekly magazine "*a beast?*" Yet his is what Mr. Reade does in distinct phrases. He demands, "What can this beast mean?" Now this is really too bad.

In addition to the disgusting language used by Mr. Reade, his whole letter is the most silly exhibition of vanity that we have ever been called upon to read. We make no exceptions. A school girl just from a diet of slate pencils could not be more vain of her curls and her poetry than is this man of forty of his reputation. To properly appreciate one's own influence is all very well, and it is only right that a man should have a due estimate of his own powers. But an exhibition so thoroughly childish as that made by Mr. Reade makes us blush for our profession and sex. He originates a name which, he says, "will supply a defect in our language," and which, "in a few weeks, will run around the Union." He calls "Griffith Gaunt" his "masterpiece," and states that "it has for months floated the *Argosy*," and "been eagerly read by thousands in the *Atlantic*." Now, this may all be true, but for the author to say so is positively disgusting.

Mr. Reade tells us that he intends to "collar" the editor of the *Round Table* and try him before a jury of his countrymen. That the editor of the *Round Table* richly deserves collaring, we have no doubt; but for the article for which the punishment is to be inflicted, he deserves anything but chastisement. He only expressed the views of thousands of moral people, and he only expressed our views. If we remember correctly, we stated several weeks before the *Round Table* that "Griffith Gaunt" was not fit for household reading. Possibly we may be collared also.

Mr. Reade will find by sad experience that to fling dirt at an enemy is no way to excite sympathy. Had he come in a manly, modest letter, and appealed to the right-thinking portion of our community against any supposed grievance, he would have received attention, and, if injustice was done, reparation. As it is, he has only estranged all the decent portion of the reading American world from him, and made them think that he is personally a man well fitted to write "Griffith Gaunt." When the case is brought for trial we will see some rich developments; but Mr. Reade will find that "want of decency is want of sense," and that the American people demand from all who address them both sense and decency. The *Round Table* concludes its reply this week as follows:—

"And so, in the course of our labors, it has become our duty, in honesty and sincerity, to warn the reading public against a wicked, impure, and pernicious novel. The author has finally and fully witnessed the truth of our assertions by an inexpressibly disgusting letter. Many feel now that which they may have been in doubt about before, that, as a novelist, Mr. Reade has richly deserved all that has been spoken of him in these columns. Hereafter he will be watched most closely, while those who esteemed him for many things cannot but feel the greatest regret that any Englishman of his repute should prove himself a rowdy and a bully. It is to be hoped that his suit at law will bring to light some redeeming feature on his behalf."

—A country correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells about a groom in his neighborhood who always stipulated with his employer that he should be allowed a fortnight a year to stay drunk in—a week at Christmas and a week at Whitsuntide. Every third year he got himself dismissed by getting drunk at an unauthorized time.

A Woman as a Congressional Candidate.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a lady not unknown to the public, has announced herself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth New York District, in opposition to James Brooks. The *Herald* grows merry over the fact, and says:—

"Mr. James Brooks is to be opposed, in the Eight District, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and is sure to be beaten. Besides the fact that an intelligent, handsome, and educated lady like Mrs. Stanton is a far better representative of this metropolis than an old woman like Mr Brooks, we have yet to see an American wh would be ungallant enough to vote against th fair sex; and we consequently consider the Hon Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, M. C., a futur certainty. If she cannot teach our other members of Congress to talk less, she can at least show them how to talk better."

Another thing in Mrs. Stanton's favor with the Democracy, is that she announces herself as a *free trader*, politically, while Brooks used to be a Whig, and may, therefore, be liable to a suspicion of unsoundness on the tariff question.

Cold Comfort.

The Democrats are vainly endeavoring to extract some consolation from the recent returns. They are welcome to all they can get. Our majorities are large enough in every State for all practical purposes, while on the vital question of Congress our triumph is overwhelming. The November elections will all be one way. The Democracy cannot make as hard a fight anywhere else as they did here. The real contest was settled last Tuesday.

—Mr. Septimus Tennyson, a brother of the Laureate, died on the 7th of September at Cheltenham. Like other members of his family, he wrote poetry, or verse. "We know," says the *Reader*, "he had written much, but, with the exception of two or three sonnets contributed by him to the clever 'revived, *Literary Gazette*, which perished after eight or nine numbers, and two or three pieces in amateur publications, we are not acquainted with anything he has printed. He was a gentle, trusting, lovable man, and all who knew him knew his great worth, and will lament his loss."

—Dr. Holmes, who wrote a poem—or, more strictly speaking, a copy of verses—which Assistant Secretary Fox, if that be the official title of the gentleman, read or presented to the Emperor of Russia, is making a sensation in St. Petersburg, where his verses were published as by Oliver Vendel Golms!

—Mr. Edmund Yates, at the last accounts, was at Braemar, the seat of the Earl of Fife. His new novel, "Black Sheep," promises to be widely read in this country, the New York *Albion* and *Every Saturday* reprinting it in instalments.

—Mr. William Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, is in this city, correcting the proofs of his collection of "Southern War Poems," which will soon be published by Mr. C. B. Richardson.

—Mr. John R. Thompson, formerly the editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger*, and more recently a man of letters in London, is about to return to this country, after an absence of several years.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor contemplates lecturing again, we hear, during a portion of the fall and winter.

—The Emperor Napoleon will, it is said, commence the "Life of Charlemagne" on the completion of his "Life of Cæsar."

—Mr. Wilkie Collins, who is reported to be threatened with consumption, is travelling in the South of Europe for his health.

—Mr. Thomas Carlyle is running the gauntlet of the press in England and this country, on account of his recent letter in which he defends Governor Eyre, of Jamaica.

—M. Dentu is said to have paid one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of publishing the "Exhibition Catalogue."

—Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., who has just returned from a visit to Europe, has resigned his office of United States District Attorney for Massachusetts.

—The health of Dr. John Brown is said to be so much improved that he is about to resume his professional duties.

—Major W. T. Thompson, author of "Major Jones' Courtship," has become one of the editors of *The Savannah News and Herald*.

—Mr. Charles Maclaren, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Scotsman*, died recently at his residence, Moreland Cottage, Grange.

—M. Jules Janin, the *feuilletonist*, has recently published a new novel, entitled "Le Talisman."

—M. de Carne, member of the French Academy, is writing a history of Brittany.

—M. Prevost Paradol is about to publish a treatise on "Democracy and Liberty." It is political, of course.

—M. Victorien Sardou has written a new play, entitled *Nos Bon Vi'lageois*, which is soon to be produced at the Gymnase.

—The Faculty of Yale College have begun the year by establishing some new rules of a very commendable character. Students are forbidden to sit on the fence on the corner of College and Chapel streets, under penalty of receiving a certain number of marks, and they are also forbidden to collect on the same corner in a crowd of three or more. The custom of initiation is, it seems, also to be done away.

—Two women of the town attempted suicide in Boston on Monday by drowning. Maria Cavanaugh and Hannah McLaughlin were were their names. After jumping into the water together, the spirit of the woman Cavanaugh failed her, and she screamed for help. Some sailors put off from a vessel lying near, and rescued Cavanaugh, but the other stubbornly kept her head under the water until she was too far gone to be resuscitated.

—A letter from Sante Fe in the *Moniteur* states that General Mosquera, President of the republic of Colombia, has made that State a present of a magnificent statue of Christopher Columbus, which the Congress has decided shall be placed in the principal square of the port of Colon. The following verses of Seneca will appear on one face of the pedestal:—

"Venient annis secula seris,
Quibus Oceanus vincular erum
Latet, et ingens pateat tellus,
Tethysque novos detegat orbes
Nec sit terris ultima Thule."

—A man in Louisville who found out last week that he had been cuckolded, instead of making an unpleasant row, took his two children and furniture and changed his boarding place.

PRETTY ACTRESSES.

The classic taste for burlesque which has been so sedulously cultivated, has given rise to a set of performers who can lay claim to being original and primitive upon more grounds than one. That the species always existed we have sufficient evidence, but its developments take so strong and decided a part in the modern shape, that, except in wide lines, we cannot assume that the parent is altogether represented by the offspring. There are, of course, points of resemblance, but they are few, and not at all of a character to be particularized. Some of them we may touch upon, but others do not admit of disquisition. Without recalling the "palmy days of the drama" to give an authority to the opinion, we are inclined to believe that there never was a time in the history of the stage when our actresses exposed themselves so much beyond the degree required for the honest purposes of their art as, the present.

The female gentlemen of our burlesques display themselves in a fashion which indicates the level to which the profession has fallen, and the manner in which their saucy attitudes are applauded serves to show that they have indeed succeeded in making the taste by which they are enjoyed. When a famous French novelist habitually dressed in a coat and trousers, it was said of her that the disguise would have been complete if she had only been a little more modest; and when a young lady now struts her plantation dance, wriggles the jockey step, or flings the sailor's hornpipe, one is tempted to indulge in the reflection that the representations would be the more perfect for about as much reserve as would render them decent. It is not much for us to boast that our dialogues are free from the brutalities of Wycherly or Vanbrugh, if we supplement street music with gestures systematically unchaste, and encourage women as undraped as acrobats to illustrate by their deportment quite as much immodesty as would season a comedy of the old school.

The costumes worn by actresses in our burlesques are evidently designed without the least affectation even of coquetry. The singing chambermaid, with her apron and front pockets, moves in a legitimate circle of influence; her nods and walk are fair business; she uses a woman's grace to enlist our sympathies in her part, and perhaps slightly in her own prettiness; but it is quite another matter when she wears her pockets differently, when there is nothing for the sex to retire into, and when with an impudent daring she upsets at a strut every notion we might have had of that feminine sense which ought to distinguish a lady. It is a bad feature in the pretty actress, too, that in many cases, not only does she look to the gallery for applause, but she may occasionally be detected ogling a side box in which the occupant is carefully retired.

We are not the least concerned for the special repute of actresses; they have quite enough of advocates in the press. The critics have exhausted the epithets of praise upon them. Funny writers are funnily complimentary; writers the reverse of comic are solemnly tender with them—lugubriously affectionate. What the amount of virtue amongst them may be we have no way of determining, and a great deal of private virtue is quite compatible with the degraded viciousness of a branch of art; still the actresses are, beyond a doubt, spoiled into a style of exhibition which places them on the very confines which divide the pure from the impure; and if they choose to play there, it can do them no harm to learn the exact position they have been induced to assume.

It is possible we may be reminded of the "Garter" motto, but there is little faith now-a-days in the guilelessness of White Quakers, or in the flimsy reasons behind which any other form of imprudence disrobes. Stage Dianas may regard their Greek and natural integuments as quite consistent with the accepted reputation of the goddess, and in doing so may loop up a single garment until it as nearly as possible defeats the object of a garment altogether; but they must be prepared to have a second interpretation placed upon the mode in which the cold divinity is personified. We have seen a feminine Apollo within a few inches of being Belvidere, and a female Jupiter who could, with a slight change, have appeared as Menken. In fact, heathendom histrionically sets its face and legs against the innovation of clothing to within a tunic such as Mrs. Leo Hunter proposed to adopt, and such as Mr. Leo Hunter incontinently objected to. Even this tunic is being curtailed, and is following the wake of the bonnet of ordinary life. When the part demands a long gown, the invariable rule now followed in such a distressing case of obstructed talent, is to have the gown tucked to the knee at one side at least, and the strategems by which that side is kept towards the audience proves how genius, even when trammelled, is able to take advantage of any little change for the employment of its choicest accomplishments.

But it is not on the stage alone that our pretty actresses figure so attractively. Colley Cibber regretted the exigency of the dramatic calling by which the instant graces of the player were lost to the world; but he knew nothing of photography, or of the camera sort of graces which the lady performers of our time are secure of transmitting to posterity. You may buy their portraits exactly as you have seen them perform. If there is a slight difference, the difference gives you the benefit of more than you noticed behind the footlights. The pretty actresses are fast driving the pets of the ballet to a desperate rivalry of attitudes. In truth, they have already done as much for the *carte* shops as English dancers; and it is only the Frenchwomen who can beat them on their own ground, and, we must admit, give them odds. Nor are you left in the dark, having paid your shilling, as to the identity of the lady whose picture you may purchase. Not only do you get her name, but you are presented with the familiar diminutive by which she chooses to be set down in the bills.

Our pretty actresses desire to linger in the memory of the swell, the cad, the snob, and the gent by those mincing names which denote cordiality and acquaintance. Once or twice a year an opportunity is taken of rendering this cordiality almost intimate; for the swell, the cad, the snob, and the gent are invited to a bazaar, and at a small outlay can speak with the deities, and stare at them to their eyes' content. So that there is no reticence whatever on the part of the pretty actresses. Easy on the stage, free and easy in the *cortes*, liberal in their fascinations at special fetes, we cannot determine where this generosity will cease. We shall not imitate Matthew Prynne, and hint that the rinderpest or the cholera are judgments for the airiness and vivacity of those theatrical ladies, nor do we think any worse will come of their vulgarizing a noble profession than the fact itself of their debasing it; but the public will discover this in time, and the genuine artists will get to the front.

Women are by their nature fitted for the stage; but they are best fitted for it as women, not as improbable boys, or other questionable nondescripts. Female beauty, archness, and mobility can all be diverted into decorous and amusing channels, without being pressed into competition with that impudence whose professional exponents had once a gallery set apart in our playhouses. We perhaps owe all this to the introduction of spectacle; but there is a sort of crave for it now which must be regarded from every point of view as deplorable. The practice is imitated in a clumsier style at certain music halls, and no entertainment in London appears to be complete without whole troops of young girls who cannot be intended for anything but exhibition, inasmuch as they have no idea whatever of dancing. The idiotic gambols in which they keep time to the music are painful to witness.

A thick-ankled Taglioni flouncing heavily twice, and then, with immense and evident exertion, sustaining herself on one leg; or a would-be Cerito coming out with a flip-flap and a course of hops, and then running away with the grace of a Cochin-China fowl—such is the style of a modern ballet as encouraged at the singing taverns. The partners who engage in figures with these brilliant performers are got up like our pretty actresses, and never venture a jacket longer than that of a coastguard man. However, they are unable, in consequence of the law, to become quite as Olympian as the latter. Their diversions are limited to dumb show, but they make the most of the opportunities within their reach. It is really a pity to prevent them from emphasizing their sportiveness with the slang choruses and dialogues of the burlesque.

As far as intellect, refinement, or decency is concerned, there is no distinction between what they do and what the pretty actresses do. Both contribute the same degree of moral entertainment to the minds of their respective audiences. Both are encouraged by similar expressions of approval and gratification. The appetite fed by managerial enterprise at the theatres is identical with that which the music hall proprietors endeavor to satisfy. To be assured of this, we have only to watch the old boy, well padded and preserved, with his rheumy eyes fixed on the stage while Diana exhorts her attendant nymphs, and compare the pious and intelligent expression of his countenance with that of an honest old mechanic or shopkeeper who is making a night of it at a music hall, and rapping his dingy knuckles on the beer-damp tables while the *premiere danseuse* shakes her toe on a level with the top of his head.—*The London Review.*

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ART.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

The last exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in this city was of such a character as to greatly disappoint all admirers of that which the Academy was founded to cultivate, and called forth at the time such adverse criticism as we hope has enlightened the directors of the institution. We do not know what changes they purpose making, but we know that radical changes are needed. The day has gone by when a large number of inferior paintings will excite enthusiasm. Something more is needed in a collection than the number of works. Something more is needed to attract the critical than "Portraits of a Gentleman," or representations of "Death on a Pale Horse." We need enterprise in art as well as in all other provinces, and unless it is improved the people demand a change in the connoisseurs who claim to minister to their tastes. We are not sufficiently familiar with the details of the Academy management to know where the evil lies, but we only see the evil, and ask for the remedy. We want a good exhibition of fine arts this winter. We do not want to wait until next spring, and if the directors set about the collection with energy, they can furnish us with what we need, and give an impetus to art much needed in our city.

EDMUND D. LEWIS.—We understand that Mr. Edmund D. Lewis is about painting one of his large landscape scenes, the original of which he studied during his summer tour. There is no one among our young artists who can equal Mr. Lewis in his delineation of nature. Although without extended experience in his profession, he has achieved a wide-spread reputation, and one which is destined to become national. The best sign of the popularity of our artist is found in the number who praise and closely examine his works on exhibition, and with that as our criterion, Mr. Lewis stands foremost of all the rising artists of Philadelphia. His last large work, "The Fishers of the Susquehanna," was a *chef d'œuvre*.

It was among the spring collection at the Academy, and attracted universal attention. The gorgeous coloring, the rich tints of autumnal foliage, and the admirable perfection of that work, merit high encomium. Mr. Lewis was a pupil, and is now a friendly rival, of Paul Weber; and, like his preceptor, he excels in the minute delination of the foreground. Every leaf is clear and natural; there is none of that "muddiness" in his foliage which is so common. He possesses that within him that will make him, without doubt, a great artist; and with his energy, we can prophesy great things for him in the future.

We understand that Mr. Joseph B. Beale, late Professor of Drawing at the Central High School, has accepted a Government appointment, and is about to travel abroad to make a draft of certain fortifications and sites which are needed in official circles.

MUSIC IN THE METROPOLIS.—The heat of the summer and the reports of cholera did not drive all the musicians from New York; on the contrary, many of them have done their best to entertain the forced dwellers of the hot city. In addition to various musical festivals of German societies and Sunday evening concerts of various degrees of excellence, Mr. Theodore Thomas, with an efficient orchestra of about thirty good performers, has given one hundred open-air concerts at Terrace Garden. The programmes included music of all kinds, from waltzes and galops, which suit well the tinkling of beer-glasses and the smoke of cigars, to operatic airs and overtures, and even symphonies. Twice each week was a whole division of the concert given up to music of the highest order, and as an index of the growing love for good music in New York, it is to be noted that on those evenings the attendance was always large, and the most complete attention given. The audience was not wholly or even principally German, but these concerts were the resort of all young men of musical feeling, and often of families who were kept in town. Several symphonies of Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn were played, as well as movements and overtures by Wagner, Liszt, Cherubini, and Mendelssohn. Besides these, there were evenings set apart for special composers, and we had Mendelssohn and Mozart nights. Mr. Thomas, we hope, made much pecuniary profit from these concerts; he at least has the satisfaction of feeling that he has done much for the improvement of musical taste. The Central Park concerts on Saturday afternoons have usually been good, and have often given music of much excellence. They were, of course, always thronged.

—The slowness with which the New York Academy of Music is being rebuilt will probably disarrange and retard the Italian Opera this winter. The chances of the opera-house being ready for January are very small.

—There lately died, in Paris, an artist named Louis Lebreton, well known for many years past as a draughtsman and painter of marine subjects, a branch of art in which he greatly excelled. Lebreton was formerly a surgeon in the French navy; but his powers as a draughtsman having attracted the notice of the Minister of Marine, he was selected to go with the expedition to the South Pole under Dumont d'Urville, in 1837, in the capacity of artist. Subsequently he accompanied the expedition to Madagascar, in a similar capacity; but of late years he devoted himself chiefly to working on the illustrated papers.

—There is now on view in the studio of Mr. John Chapin, in New York, a large and very fine imported painting by I. Hamel. This picture, which is of the German school, and has but lately arrived in this country, has for its subject the "Sale of Indulgences," and the scene is laid in the time of the Reformation, portraits of some of the leading spirits of that movement being included in the composition. The centre of the picture is occupied by an ecclesiastic, who, somewhat after the manner of an auctioneer, flourishes aloft one of the precious documents. At his feet kneels a beautiful girl, robed in bright tissues. The crowd gathered around displays a great variety of character, all drawn and painted with remarkable vigor. There are glimpses in the background of quaint old architecture, and the atmospheric effects of daylight over the whole scene are rendered with great felicity.

—A very valuable collection of ancient drawings has lately been added to the Gallery of Florence. Many of them were collected at great trouble and expense by the Florentine sculptor Santarelli, who has presented them to the nation on condition that they are to be placed permanently in the Uffizzi Gallery, and this has been done.

—The well-known Italian painter Ademollo is engaged on pictures of episodes in the late campaign in Lombardy. Victor Emanuel accorded to this artist the privilege of accompanying the army during the campaign, so that fidelity, at least, may be looked for in the future battle-pieces from his pencil.

—Mr. S. P. Avery has reopened his art gallery on Broadway. Among the new attractions in it are a painting by Vanderlip, and G. A. Boughton's "Wayside Devotion"—the latter of which figured on the walls of the Royal Academy last season, and was very highly spoken of by English critics.

—Mr. V. Nehlig, of New York, has now in his studio several *genre* pictures of great merit—some of them finished, and others yet in hand. It will be remembered that nearly all the pictures and art *bric-a-brac* of Mr. Nehlig's studio were destroyed by fire about a year ago, but the walls, which presented somewhat the appearance of a museum or armory before the fire, have been restored to something like their former appearance. Among other pictures now to be seen in this studio is one of the battle of Gettysburg, a spirited composition of the same grouping and general treatment as the large painting of the same subject lost at the time of the fire.

—Mr. Jerome Thompson lately finished a large landscape. The scene lies amid the mountains of Vermont, the point of view being from a summit near Mansfield mountain, the peak of which towers up on the left of the composition. Beyond, the eye is carried over a sea of mountain tops to where the sun, which has just risen over the horizon, lights up the distant line of Lake Champlain. The mists, which are curling away up the mountain slopes, are rendered with excellent atmospheric effect, and the bold rocks of the foreground and middle distance are drawn and painted with great fidelity to nature. This picture ought to be on view in some one of the public galleries, the artist's studio being too limited in space to afford an advantageous view of it.

—Neither literary nor artistic piracy seems to find favor in London. A well-known picture by Sir Edwin Landseer is the one called "A Piper and a Pair of Nut-Crackers," represented by a couple of squirrels and a bull-finch. This picture was lately pirated in some way, it appears, by a photographer named Bennett, and another person, and the delinquents, on the application of Mr. Graves, the printseller, who has a copyright on the picture, were brought before a magistrate, and mulcted in a penalty, with costs, the charges against them being for four several acts of piracy.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Nation* tells the following story of the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:—

All who can afford to do so are buying bits of ground outside the city walls of the new city in which they now find themselves living, and are building thereupon some sort of rural habitation, more or less pretentious, according to their means. Among others thus anxious to secure a quiet retreat from the dust and racket of the capital, is M. Buloz, the abte 'original' who has so long held the post of chief editor in the well-known *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

This gentleman lately employed a man of the law, resident in the neighborhood of Paris, to negotiate for him the purchase of an estate contiguous to one possessed by the latter. The title-deed of the estate was drawn up accordingly, and brought by the notary in question to M. Buloz for signature. "What it the meaning of this paragraph, referring, apparently, to certain claims or 'subjections' affecting the estate?" inquired the erudite wearer of the well-worn dressing-gown, smoking-cap, and slippers, so well known to the literary world of Paris, as he held the document in close proximity to his nose, and peered into its pages through his heavy tortoise-shell-rimmed spectacles. "I must have this land free of everything of the kind; for what satisfaction should I have in it if somebody else had it in 'subjection?'"

"All that is mere legal technicality," returned the notary; "the words have no value whatsoever."

"In that case," returned M. Buloz, whose wits are usually in the seventh heaven of critical and metaphysical erudition, and are therefore not seldom imposed upon in regard to the affairs of the outer world, "I may as well sign it, and have the thing finished."

And, so saying, he dipped his pen in the ink and appended his signature, ornamented with one of the elaborate *parafes* Frenchmen are so fond of at the end of the deed.

The potentate of the dingy offices of the Rue St. Benoit lost no time in building a villa on the ground of which he had become the owner; laying out his gardens with more taste than was expected, and taking special pride in widening a portion of a little stream that ran through his ground, so as to make a "little lake" in the middle of the lawn before his parlor windows. But he had no sooner made his lake, and purchased half-a-dozen weeping willows to plant about its borders, than the stream which should have fed it became suddenly dry—a phenomenon all the more unaccountable after the incessant downfall of rain that has been afflicting us for the last four months.

In this emergency the new *proprietaire* had recourse to his legal friend, now become his nearest neighbor.

"What can be the reason that my stream of water has suddenly dried up?" inquired M. Buloz, addressing the notary.

"Evidently some one has intercepted the water," returned that personage; "you have bought the ground, but you have not bought the spring which supplies the water."

"But I purchased the ground as I found it," returned M. Buloz, "and there was water at that time; therefore I have a right to the water."

"That is what the law must decide," retorted the notary. "The spring which supplies your stream is in my ground; and if you will consult your copy of the deed of sale, you will find it distinctly stated that the use of the water proceeding from that spring is made subject to the payment by you of a yearly rental of 500 francs."

Thoroughly indignant at seeing himself the victim of such a trick, and on the part of the very agent whom he had employed to ensure the acquisition of his new property without encumbrance of any kind, M. Buloz brought a suit against his treacherous counsellor to compel a restitution of the water of which he found himself deprived. In the first trial of the affair the verdict was given against him; but, nothing daunted, he at once carried the suit into a higher court, and has just had the satisfaction of seeing himself, through the verdict just given by the latter, victorious over the wiles of the rascal who had so impudently endeavored to overreach a client. The notary has been sentenced to pay the nominal damages claimed by the editor of the *Revue*, to defray the costs of the suit, and to refrain, for the rest of his days, and in the person of his future heirs, from any further interference with the usual course of the contested water.

—The *Round Table* concludes an extended criticism on Bayard Taylor's last poem, "The Picture of St. John," in which it speaks rather unenthusiastically of the work, with the following judgment:—

"The great lack of the poem seems to us to consist in a story or legend. There is not enough of interest in the subject-matter. Indeed, so far as the narrative goes, what there is of it is but poorly told. Mr. Taylor is certainly but an indifferent constructive poet. His verses are pretty—often beautiful—and the general idea is pleasant, but there is a lack of fresh and simple history. He has the art of making long poems; but a long poem must turn upon a story to possess the truest charm. 'The Picture of St. John' has few demerits of measure, expression, or style. It is evidently a studied effort, and will be deservedly praised for its artistic completeness. But its author will still linger among the middle luminaries of the literary firmament, for it is in vain to look for a place among the highest upon the merits of sketches, novels, or poems which are truly great neither in plot nor execution. The multitudinous works of Mr. Taylor are all pleasant, but there is not one that as a literary venture can be called so successful as even the little idyl 'Snow-Bound.'"

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers, better known, perhaps, under her *nom de plume* of "Florence Percy," author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," has written nothing sweeter than the following stanzas, which we find in her recently published volume, and which just suit the season of fading leaves:—

WHEN THE LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

Never is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in bloomy June;
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets;
Sing, you lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the summer hours
On my way such radiance showers
As from heaven falls softly down
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your girdles, fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May;
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maidens, they will fade full soon;
Twine ripe roses, July-red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head;
I will weave my richer crown
When the leaves are turning brown!

—An interesting account, by M. J. Amigues, of the explorations of the Palace of the Cæsars, has appeared in some late numbers of *Le Moniteur*. The site of this palace had been buried in the Middle Ages under a part of the Farnese Gardens, themselves lately a heap of ruins. The Farnese property came by descent into the possession of the ex-King of Naples, by whom these gardens were sold some years ago to the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor entrusted the work of exploration to the Chevalier Pietro Rosa, and excavations were commenced towards the end of 1861, with these objects—to ascertain the primitive configuration of the soil of the Palatine, the public or private buildings relating to the period of the Cæsars, and the more ancient monuments that formed their substructure, or that had been restored by the Cæsars. Sig. Rosa first discovered many indications that proved the top of the Palatine to have been double, like that of the Capitoline, though he has not yet laid bare the whole of the *intermontium*. This discovery explained many hitherto obscure passages of ancient writers, and was a valuable guide to further progress. The constructions on the Palatine are divided into two groups—the *ædes publicæ* or *imperatoriæ* (the public official residence of the emperors), and the various private residences built to connect with it by Tiberius, Caligula, and other emperors. Nearly the whole of the palace proper has been excavated, so much, at least, as is not covered by the buildings of the Villa Mills.

—The following paragraph referring to the enlistment of blacks in the Revolution, is from advanced sheets of "Bancroft's History of the United States," Vol. IX:—

"As enlistments failed, Washington urged Congress to complete the continental battalions of all the States except South Carolina and Georgia by drafts from their militia; Congress, though not till the end of February, adopted the advice, limiting the service to nine months. The execution of the measure was unequal, for it depended on the good-will of the several States; but the scattered villages paraded their militia for the draft with sufficient regularity to save the army from dissolution. Varnum, a brigadier of Rhode Island, proposed the emancipation of slaves in that State, on condition of their enlisting in the army for the war. The scheme, approved by Washington, and by him referred to Cooke, the Governor of the State, was accepted. Every able-bodied slave in Rhode Island received by law liberty to enlist in the army for the war. On passing muster he became free and entitled to all the wages and encouragements given by Congress to any soldier. The State made some compensation to their masters."

—Mr. Charles Lanman, of Georgetown, D. C., has brought to the light, from their concealment in a number of old trunks in New London, Conn., a mass of correspondence which he calls "The Shaw Papers." Nathaniel G. Shaw, Jr., was an active and wealthy merchant of Connecticut before and during the war of the Revolution, and was for a long time the general agent in that State of the Continental Congress for all sorts of military and naval business. The letters extend over a period of seventeen years—1765-82—and are, in part, those written by Shaw himself, and in part those addressed to him by a great variety of men—Washington, Horatio Gates, Benedict Arnold, Robert Morris, John Hancock, and many others. Though most of them, probably, relate to details of business, they can hardly fail to be of some historical value, and doubtless will be printed.

—A new sensation drama, *Parisians in London*, is about to be played at the Porte St. Martin, with novel and starling effects, *a la* Boucicault. One of the scenes will represent, it is said, the Haymarket at night, with the good old dance of Sir Roger de Coverley, which is just about as native to that locality at present as morality is to the novels of the younger Dumas. To add to the truthfulness of the scene, a number of street celebrities have been engaged, as beggars, tumblers, and colored Ethiopians of English and burnt-cork descent. If the drama succeeds, as it will without doubt, some smart English dramatist will perhaps give his countrymen *Londoners in Paris*, with a view of the Jardin Mabille and its mixed company dancing an old court minuet.

—Professor Agassiz has lately written a letter to Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in answer to a letter from that gentleman requesting him to lecture, some time during the coming fall or winter, on the turtle. He excuses himself from lecturing, his life being absorbed with other duties, but sympathizes with Mr. Bergh in his endeavors to ameliorate the condition of the turtle, who suffers, he says, legal decisions to the contrary notwithstanding, in having his fins pierced, and in being turned upside down.

—The friends of the late James Sheridan have erected a monument over his remains in Glasgow, in which city he was a teacher of elocution when he wrote his earliest plays. It is built of fine durable sandstone, surmounted by a sarcophagus of grey Aberdeen granite, and among its ornaments are medallion heads of "William Tell" and "Emma," "Virginius" and "Virginia," "Master Walter" and "Julia," and "Caius Gracchus" and his mother "Cornelia." The only inscription on the monument is the full name of the preacher-dramatist, and the dates of his birth and death.

—Mr. Robert Buchanan contributes a "London Lyric" to the last number of the *Argosy*, the theme of which is the influence of a young country maiden in the city. Here is his opening stanza:—

"Bell from the North has journeyed hither,
She brings the scent of heather with her,
To show in what sweet glens she grew;
Where'er she trips, in any weather,
She steps as if she trod on heather,
And leaves a sense like dropping dew."

—Mr. Charles F. Browne's letters in *Punch* are considered successful in England, which is a great deal more than they are here. The first of the series was so poor that we doubt whether any American comic journal would have published it. The second was rather better, but not up to the mark of Artemus Ward. Mr. Browne has taken Egyptian Hall, in London, and is about to give his lectures in it.

—A burlesque on Scott's poem of the *Lady of the Lake* was lately produced in London, with the addition to its original title of *Plaid in a New Tartan*. It is said to have been very successful, partly owing to the fact that nearly all the characters were played by women, or ladies, if the reader insists upon having our absurd American synonym.

—M. Leon Gozlan died recently in Paris, within a few days of completing his sixtieth year. Beginning his literary career nearly forty years ago as a journalist, he worked his way slowly to fame and fortune, writing novels and plays, the majority of which were successful in their day.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is the next novelist who is to succeed Mr. Charles Reade in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for which he is now writing a serial story, to be published during the coming year. Its title is "The Guardian Angel."

—Another American humorist, Mr. D. R. Locke, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," has collected a volume of his papers, that are nothing if not political, which is soon to be published in Boston by Messrs. Lee & Sheppard.

—Mr. Charles H. Dana has revised his "Household Book of Poetry," of which Messrs. Appleton & Co. are about to issue a new illustrated edition, with emendations and corrections of the text, which has hitherto been faulty.

—Mr. F. A. Teall is at work upon a "Dictionary of Proper Names," which is expected to be a masterpiece of erudition. So says a paragraphist, who omits, however, to state by whom these "great expectations" are indulged.

—A reprint is announced in England of the original Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems. The edition will be limited to six hundred copies, of which between four and five hundred copies have already been subscribed for.

—Dr. J. G. Holland has in the press a new edition of "Bitter Sweet," printed on large paper, with some seventy or eighty illustrations, and a portrait of himself.

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PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.—
Gentlemen:—The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of your large-size Champion Safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured, not a word is erased from our books or papers, *every line and word perfectly legible;* our jewelry and watches can be cleaned. We were unable to remove this Safe and open it until Tuesday, the 10th, a period of more than *five days after the fire.* The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely *melted off.* The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at a *white heat.* We would add, that a Safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly Fire proof.
Respectfully yours,
GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND Maine, July 13, 1866.
Messrs Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—
Gentlemen:—The large fire which occurred July 4 entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufactory; also our office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The safe, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the *second story;* it fell to the ground We got it out during the fire by means of chains. *It was red hot.* We had it out open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved. Yours truly,
N. P. RICHARDSON & CO

PORTLAND, Maine July 10, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York:—
Gentlemen:—This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one half in length, by an average of a half mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of your large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We dug it out of the ruins on Saturday, where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification, the contents were preserved in excellent condition; the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fire-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper shows the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire, the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," as *every one of your make preserved its contents.*
Respectfully yours, EDWARD SHAW,
Treasurer of P. M. F. Insurance Company.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:—
Gentlemen:—The devastating fire which took place in our city on the afternoon of July 4, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar-house and office. We were using one of your large size folding-door safes. It was in the *third story* of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in bank bills, and some currency. All of them were preserved in excellent order—*not a mark of fire on them.* Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fireproof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well.
Respectfully yours,
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LAW AND LAWYERS.

The Bar of Ireland.

From the National Quarterly for September.

In Ireland, as in England, there are two grades or classes of lawyers. Here, a lawyer is at once counseller and attorney; there, the barrister who pleads occupies a superior status to the attorney who gets up the case, collects the evidence, and prepares the statement in brief on which the other acts. Under no circumstances can an attorney, however well qualified by knowledge, experience, intellect, and character, aspire to a seat on the judicial bench. That privilege is reserved for the barrister.

To be admitted to the Irish bar, all that a man need do is to enter his name at King's Inn, Dublin (a sort of pseudo-legal seminary, where nothing is taught); pay a fine of six hundred dollars; eat a few nice dinners during each legal term with his fellow-students in the Old Hall; at the end of two years eat an equal number of term-dinners in the halls of one of the four Inns of Court in London, and then, without any examination, or any other test of his capacity or acquirements, present himself to the benches of the King's Inn, in Dublin, who admit him forthwith to the dignity of utter, or outer barrister-at-law, which entitles him to be spoken of as "the learned gentleman" for the rest of his life. That he has eaten forty-eight dinners at a legal ordinary in four years is all that he need show. This knife-and-fork practice is called "keeping his terms." Of course, a great many embryo barristers actually employ these four years in the study of the law, but they need not take that trouble, unless they desire to succeed at the bar.

The attorney, on the other hand, must pay an apprentice fee to the master who undertakes to teach him the practice of the law, and has also to pay a heavy stamp duty (seven hundred dollars) on the indenture by which he is "articled." At the end of five years he has to present himself before a board of examiners, with his claim to be admitted to status of attorney-at-law. The examination, which lasts for several days, is strict and searching. Many candidates fail to pass it, and are sent back for six or twelve months. If admitted, the young attorney has to pay another seven hundred dollars for the stamp on his certificate, and an annual sum of from fifty to one hundred dollars for license to practice. The barrister may become Queen's Counsel, Sergeant-at-Law, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, or Judge; but once an attorney, almost always an attorney. If he aspire to become a barrister he must cease to practice as an attorney for two years before he is permitted to commence "eating his terms" for three years. Yet it is the attorney who literally instructs the barrister, always in the facts and sometimes in the law of each case; for it is held *infra dig.* in Ireland and in England for the barrister to hold the slightest intercourse before or during a trial with his client or the witnesses. The attorney gets all the required information, and hands it over to him. The barrister's fee is only an *honorarium*—a gift to which he has no legal claims (though he usually makes a point of getting the fee before he reads a line or utters a word for his client), while the attorney's bill is one of the institutions of the country. He may sue for it; it may be taxed, but it must be paid, and he may detain his client's papers until it is paid.

There are now seven hundred barristers in Ireland, including about one hundred and fifty who hold various judicial and other offices, and at least as many more who do not practice at all. Of the six hundred who practice, one-half attend the circuits—the thirty-two Irish counties being divided into five circuits, and the assizes are held twice a year in each county. There are about sixteen hundred practicing attorneys in Ireland, nearly double the number of the barristers. Custom has divided the class attorney into solicitors and attorneys; the solicitors attending to equity and chamber practice, and the attorney to *nisi prius* and common law. A wit, who was asked to state the distinction between the solicitor and the attorney, sarcastically replied:—"The same difference as between an alligator and a crocodile."

Ireland rejoices in a full staff of well-paid judges. The Lord Chancellor has $40,000 a year, with fees, and the chances of putting all his male relatives into some well-paid offices. Unlike the English Chancellor, he has no church patronage; the appointment of *puisne* judges does not rest with him; whereas the English Chancellor nominates all the judicial officers except the Vice Chancellor, the Masters of the Roll, the Lords Justice of Appeals, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Chiefs of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, to all of which the Prime Minister appoints. There is no Chancellor in Scotland. When the Irish Chancellor resigns, which rarely happens, except when there is a change of ministry, he is gently solaced with a life-pension of $20,000 per annum, and this whether his stay in office has been long or short. Thus, Mr. George Ponsonby held office in Ireland for a few months in 1806, and when his party went out accompanied them, receiving this large pension until he died, in 1817.

Sir Edward Sugden, in 1835, was Irish Chancellor for three months, and then resigned on the pension. In 1841, when the English Whig Ministry were "dead beaten," and could find no legal sinecure for Sir John Campbell, then Attorney-General, they actually compelled their own friend, Lord Plunket, to resign the Irish chancellorship, pensioning him of course, and appointed Campbell, whose duration of office was six weeks in time, though all his sittings on the bench occupied only sixteen hours, during which he partly heard four cases, and then retired, obtaining not only the pension, but a peerage. He eventually became Chief Justice, and finally Chancellor of England, dying in that office a few years ago. It should be added, however, that any one who has been a judge in any part of the British empire never can return to practice at the bar. The pension to a judge, removed on political grounds, is to compensate him for loss of income from his practice as a lawyer.

So much afraid has the English Government been of having Irishmen at the head of Irish affairs, that from December, 1690, until 1789, a period of one hundred years, no native lawyer was appointed Chancellor in Ireland. Then Fitzgibbon, afterward Lord Clare, a man of undoubted ability, whatever his political faults, was the first Irishman who held that office. Out of fifteen Chancellors appointed since 1789, the only Irishmen were Plunket, Brady, Blackburne, and Napier. As a general rule the highest Judge in Ireland was taken from the English bar. But while Irish lawyers submitted to this, English lawyers steadily and successfully resisted any like application of the same principle. In 1827, when Mr. Canning appointed Plunket, then the best of Irish lawyers, and perhaps without a superior in equity in any country, to the judicial office of master of the rolls in England, the English bar refused to appear before him because he was only an Irish lawyer, and the appointment had to be canceled. An Irish barrister cannot plead, an Irish attorney cannot act, in any English court of law, except before the House of Lords, which is as much the ultimate Court of Appeal in "the old country" as the Supreme Court at Washington is in the United States. Nay, it was actually proposed only twelve years ago that the important cases always tried before the Superior Judges in Dublin should be thenceforth tried in London—than which, on account of the delay and expense, no greater denial of justice could possibly be contrived.

In Ireland, besides the Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice of Appeal, there are twelve Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and Judges of the Admiralty, Consistorial and Ecclesiastical Courts, besides a numerous array of Recorders, (who act judiciously), Manorial and Seneschal Judges, and thirty-three Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. The salaries range from $40,000 to $4000 a year; and, in most cases, when a judge leaves the bench he obtains as of right a life-pension, generally equal to two-thirds of his salary.

Near the close of the last century Lord Chancellor Clare, described by Sir Jonah Barrington as "a despot, and the greatest enemy Ireland ever had," wishing to corrupt the Irish bar, created thirty-two judicial offices in Ireland by a single act of Parliament, to be held by barristers of six years' standing, with salaries averaging from $2500 to $4000 a year. "He had felt in his own experience," Mr. Sheil said, "how far the receipt of public money may extinguish a sensibility to public abuses." To each county in Ireland he gave a lawyer, whose ostensible duty was to advise the Justices of the Peace sitting on the bench at Quarter Sessions—mere country gentlemen who knew little or nothing of law, and sometimes exhibited equal ignorance of justice. This official was first called "Assistant Barrister," because it was supposed that his business was to assist the country magistrate with his legal advice. Now and then there would be a revolt against this legal official (as when, in 1825, the Earl of Kingston insisted that he, as oldest and grandest magistrate present, and not Assistant Barrister Martley, should pronounce sentence upon certain convicted criminals); but in course of time, when able lawyers were appointed, their authority prevailed—they did the work—they tried criminal and civil suits—they became chairmen of Quarter Sessions, by which title they are now known. The early designation "Assistant Barrister" obtained no popular respect, for the populace understood that it meant an inferior lawyer.

Irish lawyers of the last century were proud of their profession, which was then the only road for the middle classes to the highest stations in the land; proud of their country, for in it they were the equals of the highest noble; seeing in *la noblesse de la robe* a dignity higher than that of the mere accident of patrician birth; they were ready, according to the custom of the time, to back their quarrels on the field, and an active fancy and a ready pen frequently required support from the quick eye or the steady hand upon the pistol or the rapier. Almost every lawyer of eminence who sat upon the judicial bench, or pleaded in the law courts between 1780 and 1820, had fought at least one duel. Even parties in lawsuits were accustomed to the use of the pistol.

An Irish gentleman, who was about being tried for a misdemeanor, was informed by the judge, as the names of the jury were being called over, that he might challenge any of them for cause. "My Lord," said he, "I'll wait until the trial is over, and if they give a verdict against me I'll challenge every mother's son of them."

From 1690 to 1798 a Catholic could not become a member of the Irish bar. Mr. O'Connell, who had been educated in France for the priesthood, was one of the earliest among the Catholics to become a lawyer, when the bar was opened to them. The profession afforded great scope to ambition; the preliminary cost of keeping terms, two years in Dublin, and two years in London, was so great that the sons of persons with limited means were seldom able to become lawyers. However, John Scott, afterwards Chief Justice and Earl of Clonmel, was a poor man's son, helped forward by a rich merchant in Cork. Barry Yelverton, who told his mother while yet in his teens, that he wished he had eleven shirts more, as every gentleman ought to have a dozen, reached the bench and the peerage as Viscount Avonmore. Curran, literally educated on charity, and enabled to study the law through the liberality of his wife's father, had the greatest popularity, and the largest practice at the bar for nearly thirty years, and finally became Master of the Rolls—an equity judge, immediately next to the Lord Chancellor.

We can well understand the pride with which, when dining with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, and asked what his profession had done for him, he answered, "It has enabled the son of an Irish peasant to sit at the table of his Prince."

The present Irish bar does not rank as high as that which Ireland was proud of, and with ample cause, in that remarkably brilliant though too brief period. In the days of Louis XV, the Great Chancellor of France, D'Auesseau, wrote that the profession of the lawyer was "Nobility without title, rank without birth, and riches without an estate." This was the truth as applied to the bar of Ireland in the last century, and more particularly towards its close. Then the gown of the lawyer was as honorable as the ribbon of the noble, and in the provincial condition of the country the bar was almost the only road to distinction. In the twenty years immediately preceding the Union nearly a dozen of the first lawyers were raised to the peerage. Many influences combined to lead young lawyers into Parliament. He who had talent, as well as ambition, might reasonably hope, by such a pathway, to reach preferment and renown; and if he did not become a Judge at an early period, at least to reach scarcely less lucrative offices.

The great parliamentary debaters on the popular side were lawyers. Henry Burgh, who reached the office of Prime Sergeant, the highest rank at the Irish bar, before he was thirty-six, was one of the most brilliant orators in the House of Commons. His hand was liberal, his fortune limited. To him, as to others, wealth and rank must have been powerful temptations—he always admitted that they were—but high above them rose a strong love for Ireland. When the question of independence was debated, Burgh, though in office, made a powerful speech in favor of his country. The House rose *en masse* to cheer him, as he concluded with an allusion to the volunteers and said:—"Talk not to me of peace; Ireland is not in a state of peace; it is smothered war. England has sown her laws like dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up armed men." He knew the penalty of being honest, and resigned office; but was too illustrious to become obscure. As Grattan said twenty years after the death of Burgh, "The gates of promotion were shut upon him as those of glory opened."

Flood, who fought the battle of Irish independence so nobly, until he accepted a lucrative office from the Government, and was one of the ablest and most persuasive among political orators, was a lawyer, though he did not practice. His great rival, Henry Grattan, was called to the bar before he entered Parliament, and no doubt his legal studies were of ultimate advantage to him in disciplining his mind. But his heart never was in his profession. In the first and, we believe, the only cause in which he pleaded, he was so conscientious and unlawyerlike as, not having gained a verdict, to return to his client one-half of the fee of fifty guineas which he had received. He was the greatest parliamentary orator Ireland ever produced.

His schoolfellow, Fitzgibbon, who commenced his political course as a patriot, was also such an able lawyer that, during the thirteen years of his Chancellorship, very few of his decrees were reversed upon appeal. He ought to have been superior to mercenary influences, for his inherited fortune was large. His personal courage was great, and the contempt which his tongue boldly spoke, his weapon as boldly defended. His pride, which was boundless, equalled his ambition. He ever aimed at power, and at office, and rank as the instruments for getting it. For over twelve years, that is, until after the union with England was effected, and Ireland's liberties prostrated, he ruled his native land with more power than any of the five viceroys sent thither by the English monarch during that time. Having manœuvred himself into an Irish earldom and a British barony, he anticipated that he must become a power in the Imperial Senate and the British Cabinet. He was treated, on the contrary, as one for whom there was no further need, and died soon after, rather of chagrin than of natural decay. In his hour of haughty pride he had declared that he would make the Irish people as tame as cats, and at his funeral, when his remains were lowered into the grave, the populace, who hated him, cast a shower of cats upon the coffin. An injured people may submit, but never forget.

There was Carleton, the saddest looking man on the bench, who would have been invaluable to an undertaker as a mute at a funeral. His melancholy aspect and subdued manner induced Curran to say that he was *plaintive* in every case. There was Wolfe, an amiable and just judge, murdered by mistake in the street during Robert Emmett's revolt in 1803. There was Downes, who had the largest face, perhaps, ever possessed by any one who was not a monstrosity. The flesh trembled as if it were human jelly, and Plunket compared it to a shaking quagmire. There was Toler, whose sole inheritance as a younger son was a pair of saw-handled duelling pistols, with which, rather than by legal knowledge, he fought his way from the condition of a briefless barrister into the House of Commons, and finally to the judicial ermine and an earldom. There was Barry Yelverton, so long the friend and boon companion of Curran, and, indeed, his townsman. He made his way to the bar through self-denial, poverty, and difficulty. Naturally convivial, he never allowed pleasure to unfit him for business.

He was laborious and learned, and though not master of the logical argument of Flood, the brilliant antithesis of Grattan, the captivating rhetoric of Burgh, the mathematical reasoning of Plunket, or the fascinating imagery and varied pathos of Curran, he possessed a bold, nervous, affluent eloquence of his own—fiery and fervid, as well as weighty and distinct—which made him a formidable opponent. He was fully forty years old before he entered Parliament, and at once became a powerful aid to Grattan and Flood in their great battle for Irish independence. In 1783 he listened to overtures from the Government, who desired to detach him from the popular cause, and accepted the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then vacant by the death of Henry Burgh. He was promised a peerage, but had to wait several years for it.

As a judge he stands *sans peur et sans reproche*, his only fault being that he would sometimes receive impressions too soon and too strongly. This arose from the quickness of his perception, but he learned to discipline his judgment, and was deservedly popular. Of his eloquence only a few sentences have been preserved. A lawyer pleading before him spoke slightingly of the "Commentaries of Blackstone," and he impressively corrected him. "Blackstone," he said, "first gave to the law the air of science; he found it a skeleton, and clothed it with flesh, color, and complexion; he embraced the cold statue, and by his touch it grew into life, sense, and beauty."

Curran, who, as as advocate, was surpassed only by O'Connell, who was one of the sounded lawyers of his time, also had a seat in Parliament, and invariably spoke and voted on the patriotic side; he did more—he followed the practice of the time and place, and fought several duels. It was a fighting era—so much so that once, during a parliamentary election, when the rival candidates had a dispute on the hustings, the High Sheriff politely and obligingly adjourned the proceedings, while the two gentlemen proceeded to an adjacent field to exchange shots. Everywhere he was fearless and uncompromising. As an orator, wit, and boon companion his success has rarely, if ever, been equalled. He had been six years in Parliament, and had not reached the age of forty when the Regency bill came before the House of Commons. At that period he was a struggling man, with expensive associates, and what he used to call "a large small family." He was offered the Chief Justiceship of Ireland, with a peerage, if he would vote with the Government on that bill. He was not to be bought; he spurned the bribe, and voted against the Government.

Fitzgibbon, who had been ostentatiously anti-ministerial up to that period, was also approached; he swallowed the bait with avidity, was made Lord Chancellor, with a peerage, and thenceforth was a deadly foe to Irish liberty. Curran is grandly identified with the best and the most sorrowful years of Ireland's short-lived nationality. He was known, tried, and trusted by his countrymen. He was the centre of the flashing wits, the renowned orators, the brilliant advocates, the true patriots of Ireland. To use the words of Thomas Davis (who resembled him in many points), Curran was "a companion unrivaled in sympathy and wit; an orator, whose thought went forth like ministers of nature, with robes of light and swords in their hands; a patriot, who battled best when the flag was trampled down; and a genuine, earnest man, breathing of his climate, his country, and his time."

Saurin and Plunkett, Bellew and Goold, Egan and Bushe, Langrish and Barrington, with many others who made the Irish bar illustrious between seventy and eighty years ago, entered keenly into political life, and rushed from the forum to the Senate, eager partisans on the side of the country; and the two first of these brought into party debate a concentration of thought, joined with the subtlest logic and the most fervid expression, which happy union made an eloquence scarcely inferior to that of Burke in the British Parliament. Saurin, who declined the ermine, was Attorney-General, after the union, for many years, and was a great lawyer. Plunkett, successively Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Chancellor, entered the British House of Commons some years after the union which he so vehemently opposed, and was finally made Lord Chancellor, with a peerage.

It is much to his credit, that, while he was a law officer of the Crown, he never would sanction the practice of "packing a jury," which had previously been much indulged in on the part of the Government. For many years he was one of the most eloquent arguers in the British Parliament, and to him, after the death of Grattan, was confided by the Irish Catholics the difficult championship of their cause. Another of the men of their time, "when there were giants in the land," was Charles Kendal Bushe, one of the most accomplished and effective speakers in the Irish House of Commons, endowed with lively and spontaneous wit, and also a great lawyer. He held the office of Chief Justice from 1822 to 1842, and died in the year following. We need not proceed further with this catalogue *raisonné*—O'Connell, O'Loghlin, Blackburne, Lefroy, Keith, Doherty, Goold, Wallace, and others, who belong to that memorable time. Sheil and Phillips have described them with spirit and accuracy in their respective books, and they merit better than to be crowded into a paragraph at the close of an article.

The general impression, not quite unfounded, is, that the members of the Irish bar are better advocates than lawyers, more eloquent than argumentative, and better skilled in cross-examination then in applying the great principles of jurisprudence. When the leaders of the Irish bar sat in Parliament, where ornamental rhetoric was highly estimated, their oratory, thus chastened, was more rational and impressive than when they addressed a jury. There are now many Irishmen in successful practice at the English bar; two are on the bench, Sir James Willes and Sir Samuel Martin; and the present Attorney-General of England, Sir Hugh Cairns, may probably become Lord Chancellor, with a peerage, in the event of the present administration continuing in office. The consideration of the interesting question, how does the present bar of Ireland compare in learning and eloquence with that of the past, we leave to others, only observing that the honor and independence of the profession have always been maintained in Ireland.

Decline and Fall of Popular Songs.

A writer in *All the Year Round* says:—"The decline and fall of the popular songs has been sudden and rapid. Less than twenty years ago we were still singing 'My Pretty Jane,' 'The Maids of Merry England,' and 'Phillis is my only Joy.' We rarely hear songs of this character sung now, and there are no new songs of the same class to take their place. The successor of 'My Pretty Jane' was the 'Ratcatcher's Daughter;' of Phillis, 'Naughty Jemima Brown.' 'My Pretty Jane' was a foolish thing, to be sure, but it we did press her to meet us—meet us in the willow glen when the bloom was on the rye (for no particular reason, at that floral season, except that she was 'shy'), she did not outrage our feelings by taking too much to drink, and cutting away with a chap that drives an 'Ugly donkey-cart.' Phillis was a very different young woman from Jemima Brown. She was faithless, it is true, like Jemima; but she was faithless as the winds and seas, not as a pair of sixteen-shilling trousers, made not to sit down in. The pretty, pleasing (though foolish) sentimental ballad has almost entirely disappeared; and instead of celebrating woman's loveliness and grace, we sing of her ugliness and disgrace, with 'Now, then, all together,' and she stabbed herself with the carving knife, and a right fol de riddle loi de ray. Murder and suicide have become exceedingly comic in these days. The carving knife and the water-butt are the modern dagger and bowl, and their mortal effects are invariably celebrated in a chorus of jubilation."

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The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.
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RENAN'S ROMANTIC THEOLOGY.

His Latest Production—Francis of Assisi "A Second Christ."

Ten years ago Dr. Charles Hase, a professor of the University of Jena, directed attention to one of the heroes of the Roman Catholic religion, whose merits he conceived had not been sufficiently appreciated without the pale of "Mother Church." His "Franz von Assisi," published at Lepsic, excited at the time profound attention and interest, and much discussion; subsequently kept alive by a "study" on the same theme which M. Charles Berthoud gave the Paris press two years ago; and which is now doubtless to be perpetuated, because M. Ernest Renan has taken it up, and is making it the topic of some enthusiastic papers in the *Journal des Debats*.

To the classification of theology heretofore in vogue among those who regard religion more as a science than a sentiment—theology scholastic, dogmatic, moral, didactic—Renan has added a new order, to be properly known as "romantic" theology, since, departing from the obligations of literal interpretation, it indulges the widest range in the field of the picturesque, and attempts the adaptation of the self-denying ordinances of an humble Christianity to the requirements of an unregulated and even exuberant imagination. The "Life of Jesus," his first publication in this new kind, startled the Christian world with its seemingly irreverent caricatures of the Founder of the faith, who, so far from appearing as the Son or other adequate representative of God, was drawn rather as a tender lunatic, governed by a desire to reform and rule mankind, and disposed to vary his character and pretensions, and restate his mission, as momentary expediency suggested. A church thus originated could only be developed and perpetuated by means accordant with its nativity; and the "History of the Apostles" is a highly fanciful and speculative recital of the policy pursued by the Disciples in their effort to make a sect of Judaism the universal legatee of those forms of paganism which, at the Saviour's advent, were already in their last agony.

Other volumes of Renan's romantic excursion into the domains of theology are promised, tracing the results of these schemes of the primitive Christians to their maturity in the Church and the world; and no doubt curiosity will carry to their study thousands whose convictions they may not disturb, and who will rise from the perusal with more reverential faith.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

In these contributions to the *Journal des Debats*, Renan is engaged in anticipating some of the conclusions which are unquestionably to form the practical application of his system. To those unfamiliar with the golden legends of Roman Catholic sanctity, it will be proper to say this one of the saints whom that Church reverences under the name of Francis was an Italian, who lived between 1180 and 1226; that he was of exemplary life, and of devotion so exalted as to work or provoke miracles said to be unquestionably of divine origin; that he participated in the Fifth Crusade, and founded the second of those begging orders of monks, whose austerities were suggested by the piety of the Waldenses, a people whom it was the business of Christianity at that time to persecute with relentless cruelty, and for whose correction the terrors of the Inquisition were contrived.

For those atrocities the Dominicans, rather than the Franciscans, were censurable. The rule of the latter—also known as Cordeliers, Capuchins, Preaching Friars, Grey Friars, and Minor Brethren—was one of entire gentleness and self-negation. It was for them to live solely upon alms, to preach, confess, exhort, and comfort, and even to celebrate mass; while the great rival order founded by Dominic was addicted to science rather than love; and dispensing justice and punishment, only dealt in mercy in the form of indulgences, for the sale of which they held a monopoly. It may not be wholly out of place to add that one of these orders adhered to the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, a doctrine recently adopted by the Church, while the other bitterly opposed it.

Of this order of monks the Italian hermit was the founder, and has ever since been the divinity. The expression is not used unadvisedly. One of the earliest and rarest of printed books was that of Bartholomew Alvizzi, a Franciscan, entitled the "Book of the Conformity of Saint Francis with Christ," for which as a reward the author in a general chapter of the order was presented with the identical habit worn by the Saint. In this work there is a close parallel drawn between the Saviour and the monk in all the sacred attributes of the former; while for merits and virtues which the evangelists have omitted to ascribe to Christ, the Cenobite receives full credit, and is therefore described as of purer holiness and excellence than the Son of God himself. So extravagant and indeed impious seemed this laudation that the orthodoxy, whether within or without the church, never ceased to exclaim against it. Father Verserio wrote a book in refutation, and it was placed in the Index at Rome. Albert Erasmus, in a satire, to which Luther puts a preface, called it the "Koran of the Cordeliers," and with that name the satire has passed it down to posterity. At last the Franciscans became ashamed of the "Book of Conformities," and as later editions of the volume have appeared its extravagances have gradually been qualified, until St. Francis has been toned down to the standard of humanity.

RENAN'S AIM.

To restore the character of the Italian visionary to its equality with that of Jesus, is apparently the present aim of M. Renan. In the review we have referred to, the writer says that

—"since Christ, St. Francis is the man who has the most limpid conscience, the most perfect simplicity, the most lively sense of his filial relation with the Heavenly Father. *In him Adam seems not to have sinned.*"

And after vouching for the authenticity of the monkish legends touching his hero, he proceeds:

"What distinguishes Francis of Assisi in his age and in all time is his perfect originality. He is undoubtedly a Christian, and one very submissive to Mother Church; but his piety is of a sort peculiar to himself. . . . . What is strictly his own is his manner of feeling. Francis heard but one voice in nature. One day, as he returned to his hermitage from the Alverno, the birds in throngs carolled near his cell. 'See, my brother,' said he, 'how our sisters rejoice at our coming.' Afterwards, at the hour of his death, Saint Bonaventura relates with admiration that the skylarks, those lovers of the light, flew joyfully over the roof of the house, already obscured with the shadows of night. His perfect goodness renders these miracles credible. He had attained the supreme happiness, the perpetual joy of the great artist, and that of all beings who are nearest to God. Imitator of the Heavenly Father who makes His sun rise upon the just and the unjust, and of the sun which each morning sees with equal smile the human hive awake to pursue its pleasure, he believed not in evil; he denied its existence. Not that he was indifferent; but looking into the depths of the human soul, he saw no sin but selfishness. Weakness and error were hardly sins in his estimation.

"Since Jesus, Francis of Assisi has been the only perfect Christian. What most highly distinguishes him is that, with faith and love without bounds, he undertook to fulfil the programme of Galilee. His first rule (for his order) was nothing else than the Sermon on the Mount, without interpretation or qualifications. The theory of the 'Book of Conformities' is true. *Francis is indeed a second Christ*; or more properly a perfect mirror of Christ. The fundamental idea of the Gospel is the vanity of earthly cares, which turn men away from the joys of the kingdom of God. This is also the essential principle of Francis of Assisi. The birds appeared to him, as they did to Jesus, to lead a perfect life; for the birds have no garner; they sing always; they live every moment by the gift of God; they lack nothing. . . . . A poor man, the son of a merchant, a sort of madman, by turns a beggar, a cook, a vagabond, he did that which the great men of action in these days, our capitalists, fail to do, left for seven or eight centuries a durable work, involving principles some of which will last for eternity."

Thus having accepted to the full the thesis of Albizzi, which affronted the Catholics of his day, and shocked the Reformers, insomuch that the Franciscans had to abandon the pretensions of their founder, M. Renan must be understood as regarding Jesus and Francis as mere accidents of humanity, from which the Divine is equally excluded. Worshippers of nature, gentle of soul, not free from ambition, self-deceived as to the possession of miraculous gifts, the one founded a faith as the other founded a religious order; they were both tranquil madmen, and the parallel only fails in that they were not both martyrs. But M. Renan will find Christendom still unprepared to accept his ingenious theories.

HONOR.

From the Saturday Review.

There are few moral codes which are at the same time so rigid in some respects, and so elastic in others, as the code of honor. Nobody could give a very clear account of what it contains, yet every one is ready to allow that whetever it says is of supreme and paramount authority. A New Zealander suddenly introduced to civilized society would perhaps find it as difficult to understand the capriciousness of honor as to comprehend the varieties of pronunciation in the English language. One day it seems to say one thing, and another day it speaks in a totally different tone. Occasionally it shrinks from the very appearance of evil, with all the fine delicacy of a sensitive plant. Every now and then it appears to be as rough and tough and insensible as the oak itself. It is not merely that honor fails continually to draw the line just where it should be drawn, or that fine casuists are able to detect its inconsistencies. There is a much graver difficulty than this about the case. Frequently it happens that honor turns out to be blind and deaf altogether in one direction, while it remains scrupulous and superstitious in another. It never goes about apparently without one wall-eye, and it is a chance and accident on which side of the road the wall-eye may be fixed. If one had been considering the matter *a priori*, one would have imagined that a guide so fanciful and so fitful must be useless to help men to discern good from evil. Yet, when we come down to the region of experience, we soon discover that there is no moral code which influences the conduct of human beings more universally. Dishonorable actions are quite as pleetiful, no doubt, as blackberries upon a hedge. Men are not, as a rule, any more strictly honorable than they are moral or religious; but there is this distinction, that men are immoral or irreligious without remorse, while no one flies in honor's face without feeling ashamed and degraded by what he has done. "Falstaff" is commonly considered to be a singular exception to the rest of his species, in that he unblushingly reduces dishonor to a system, and professes to glory in what even bad men would acknowledge to be shame. But he only manages to defend dishonor against the common instinctive feelings which condemn it, by making use of a verbal fallacy. He confuses, in his notorious soliloquy, between honor and reputation; and then tauntingly asks whether honor can set a leg, and whether it is any use to him that died yesterday. But reputation is one thing, and honor is another. People care for the latter who do not value the former in the least. Many a cynic or a skeptic who regards present or posthumous fame as an idle breath, obeys rigidly, in his private life, those maxims which are peculiarly supposed to govern the conduct and manners of a gentleman. It is true that honor cannot perform a surgical operation, but it is equally true that no one can live in comfort or peace with his fellows who openly acknowledged no allegiance to honorable ideas. There is no honor among thieves; and if "Falstaff" had not mixed up the distinct conceptions of fame and of honor for the sake of a brilliant paradox, honor would have been repudiated even by "Falstaff." It is, accordingly, the more noteworthy that a rule of life which is universally accepted should appear to be monstrously capricious and incoherent in its decrees.

This incoherency must be patent to any one who watches the actions of men and women upon anything like an extended scale. There is a man's honor, and there is a woman's honor, but they scarcely seem to have anything to do with one another. And both are oracles that give forth an uncertain sound. The morality of the Persians in the time of Cyrus admitted of being reduced to a simple precept. Young gentlemen once upon a time were taught to ride, to avoid debts, and to speak the truth. An English gentleman's education is not so consistent or so precise. He need not pay his debts, unless, indeed, his debtor possesses no other security than a bare promise, in which case honor comes to the rescue of the debtor, and insists upon prompt and punctual payment. Financial obligations which have anything to do with horses, above all other debts, are sacred. It is, again, established as an important principle, that the truth should be told as between man and man, but no gentleman of fashion—in other days at least—expected to be tied down tightly to the truth in his intercourse with the fairer sex. He pursued a *bonne fortune* by strategem and by deceit; and it was not only Jove who laughed—as Shakespeare says—at lovers' perjuries, for an experienced lover laughed at them himself. If we turn from love to battle, a similar phenomenon meets us. Sometimes it is discreditable to be afraid, but not always. A coward cannot show his face again in society if he turns his back to a cannon-ball or to a bayonet thrust; but a hero may run away from the cholera or from a mad dog. A gentleman is supposed to be obliged never on any occasion to exhibit fear of a gentleman who is his equal; but a gentleman who pulls off door-knockers at night, when he has nobly dined, may take to his heels, it is believed, before the police. Hospitality, again, is a virtue both acknowledged and practised upon principle. Yet the roue who would shrink from refusing a visitor a glass of wine under his roof feels little hesitation about dining with a credulous host one day, and seducing his wife upon the next, provided he shows himself ready and willing to face the injured Menelaus in mortal combat the day after. And finally, to take a conspicuous example, there are a thousand acts of meanness which are habitually done, which no one would tamely endure to be reproached with. Casual speculation in the funds may thus be tolerated by an easy conscience, but only a base and poor soul would patiently submit to be called a gambler in public. It may be said that this state of things is rapidly passing away, and that the present generation is better, and more upright in its practice and professions, than the generations which have preceded it. This may be so, and it is certain, at any rate, that true men of honor would stigmatize half of the above laxities of demeanor as disreputable and unworthy. But, looking at the past history of honor, we cannot avoid observing that such laxities have from time to time been held to be legitimate even in circles that would have been shocked to hear a doubt cast on their manliness. If these things exist no longer, at any rate they have been. They are irregularities bound up with the history of honor. Every religious and moral code has its curiosities. Some phenomena deserve to be classed as the curiosities of piety, some as the curiosities of conscience, and the phenomena above described are a few of the many curiosities of the code of honor.

The explanation of all this lies in the origin of the modern idea of honor, and it is to this that we must retrace our steps if we desire to understand what is otherwise inexplicable. Historically, one may go back to the days when a semi-barbarous feudal nobility ruled over a completely barbarous peasantry, and domineered, as far as they were able, over the first nascent element of an industrious middle class. Honor then meant what a well-armed gentleman of degree, proud of his person and his position, felt that he owed to his own dignity. Honor in such an age had not much necessarily in common with the *honestum* of Cicero or Horace. All that it enjoined went a very short way beyond what might be enjoined by vanity or pride. The *haut courage* of which Mr. Kingsley is so fond, in its primitive form was not a very splendid virtue. It consisted chiefly of an innate arrogant resolution to hold the field against any single comer, and never in any case to give way to fear of a rival mortal man. An indomitable temper—*stomachus cedere nescius*—was one of honor's common forms, and a moral code springing from such a personal principle of independence could not but be full of glaring absurdities, none of which would stand the test of common sense. Truth incidentally became one of the characteristic good qualities of such a code, simply because a lie, when probed to its foundation, implies usually some sort of timidity at bottom. So far as falsehood was cowardly it was acknowledged to be objectionable, but where it implied no cowardice it rose to the position of a venial vice. Cruelty in like manner was hardly dishonorable at all. *Haut courage* was quite as capable of bullying a Jew as Mr. Kingsley is of trying to bully a Roman Catholic pervert. The influence of women softened and corrected this lawless manly spirit; but chivalry, as its name signifies, represented at first the ferocious virtues of a noble who tought on horseback and despised the humbler man-at-arms who did battle upon foot. As manners improved, the law of honor grew refined along with them, but the sense of personal dignity continued to be the dominant idea which gave life to all the code. Even among the gracious and courteous principles which pervade some of the exquisite old romances that are imbedded in the literature of every civilized European country, curious paradoxes are to be discovered, which show that honor, at the best, was a strange thing. The lady to whom one knight openly professed a loyal love, was as often as not the wife of the knight's neighbor; who, on her part, felt no scruple at returning the Platonic passion, provided that it was confined within Platonic bounds. Love among the troubadours did not always wear a matrimonial dress. According to a famous sentence of the Court of Love, the mistress who married her adorer in gaining a husband lost a lover, and was bound in courtesy to take another. King Matran's wife admits with pride and pleasure to her wedded lord, that the conquering Roland is the chaste object of her tancy and her thoughts, and reminds the monarch that his proper place is in the battle-field, and that it is not for him to interfere with the feminine business of romance. Angry as he is at the announcement, Matran knows better than to dispute the established doctrines of chivalry, and leaves his queen in possession of the controversial field. Such, in Provencal poetry, is the law of honor; and if "Othello" had only taken a lesson from the troubadours, "Desdemona" would have been permitted in peace to indulge herself in innocent reveries about the virtues and nobility of "Cassio." What personal dignity allows, depends in every age upon the customs of the time, and where the customs of the time are antiquated, the law of honor is antiquated too.

As man's honor depends on the received opinions about the dignity of men, woman's honor, after a like fashion, varies according to the esitmate of the true mission of woman. If the rules of honor were entitled to rank as precepts of a moral code, they would be of universal obligation, and would know no differences of sex. But differences of sex in matters that relate to honor seem to make all the difference in the world. From a religious or moral point of view, chastity, for instance, would seem to be as incumbent on the one sex as it confessedly is upon the other. No doubt, in the case of individuals, a lapse from purity on the part of a woman appears to lead to graver social consequences than a similar masculine declension. Yet the fault in every instance is bilateral, and if the chastity of woman is of importance to the world, the man who sins against it is responsible for half the injury that is done to society by each individual offense. Honor does not reason according to ethics, nor even according to logic. It merely looks at such things according to preconceived notions about a man and a woman's dignity. Feminine frailty is a crime against feminine prestige, and therefore honor punishes it with severity, while it inflicts no like penalty on a man's failing. When once it is admitted that personal dignity is the centre round which the whole teaching of honor revolves, honor begins to appear a moral guide of uncertain and even questionable authority. Ideas of personal dignity require to be pruned by reason, or they may easily become a barrier and an obstacle to the progress of civilization. When they assume an exaggerated shape, they are a nuisance and a hindrance to the world. So far as honor is a sentiment based on a rational sense of what men and women ought to be, so far it may be trusted; but honor in a rude and uncultivated form will scarcely carry us much beyond the virtues of a savage. Like many other instinctive feelings, it is valuable when it consists of a subtle sense in harmony with the latest collective wisdom of mankind, but all instinctive feelings need to be continually reformed by the light of judgment and of reason to prevent them from hindering that advance in morals which they ought to further and assist.

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—Sixty-one thousand dollars have been contributed to the American Unitarian Association within the past nine months.

—The manufacture of the wire for the Atlantic cable kept nearly two hundred and fifty hands employed for eleven months.

—A little girl of Montreal was saved from drowning by gabbling geese—their noise drew assistance to the spot.

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—The pauper burial expenses of Nashville for the past three months were $3506·60.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 10, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at noon, THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard Norfolk, Va., two thousand (2000) barrels of common powder.

The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers,

Terms—cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

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GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
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No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
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Will be sold cheap for cash.
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COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to four feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 2·00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Lima, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

SUNDAY.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·50 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·40 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

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Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

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Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road at [illegible] A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3 40, 5 40, 6·40, 8 40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·45 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 4½, 5¾, 6½, 8·35, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

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At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 9·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 2·30, and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

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Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, at 5 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent. 9 21

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Superintendent, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail. 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M. 3·30 P. M., and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 A. M. 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7 05 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Freight, 6 30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight 5 45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M., and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6 10 P. M.
Cape May at 11 45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 328 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
126 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemm

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

CERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

Induced by the Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, or

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

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This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

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READ WHO SAYS SO.

From A. M. Spangler Editor of the "Cuiturist," No. 25 North Sixth street.

PHILADELPHIA July 15 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies all of which proved worthless, I was induced at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I had great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident will give them relief), it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

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READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D SEIGFRIED,

No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

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READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev E. D. Fendall Assistant Editor "Christian Chronicle," Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to by Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From the Rev. William Smith formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health. Yours, truly,

WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

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READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev Thomas Winter D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief. My health has been very materially benefitted. I confident y recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,

Roxborough, Pa.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman of the German Reformed Church Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

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HOOFLAND'S

CERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

Induced by the Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, or

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

REMEMBER,

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H — Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia. Will Cure Dyspepsia.

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B — Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint. Will Cure Liver Complaint.

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O — Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility. Will Cure Nervous Debility.

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I — Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice. Will Cure Jaundice.

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F — Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn. Will Cure Heartburn.

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L — Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation. Will Cure Constipation.

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A — Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa. Will Cure Chronic Diarrhœa.

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N — The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic. The Great Strengthening Tonic.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle," Philadelphia

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long-continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN,

Philadelphia.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

JONES & EVANS,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.),

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1t

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